

A  
TREATISE  
OF WARM  
BATH WATER,

In which is more than  
TWO HUNDRED CURES  
MADE AT

*Bath in Somersetshire,*

By Bathing, Pumping, and Drinking  
the Waters.

With a Philosophical Account of the Elements,  
Subterraneous Fires, and Fermentations, of Me-  
tals, Minerals, &c. taken from *Boyle, Sir Isaac  
Newton, Jones, Baccius, Guidott, Boerhaave,  
Miller, Lister, Cheney, Oliver, Wynter, Willis,  
Floyer and Baynard, Quincy, Sydenham, Lodwick  
Rowzee, and many others.*

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By JOHN QUINTON, M.D.

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VOLUME II.

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OXFORD,  
Printed in the Year MDCCXXXIV.





TO HIS GRACE

The D U K E of  
MARLBOROUGH.

My Lord,

**T**HE Honour and favours receiv'd  
from your Grace, and most illu-  
strious Family, obliges me to make  
Publick Thanks.

May your Grace's Affability, Courage,  
and Generosity continue, and always follow  
the Example of your Glorious Ancestors.

I saw the Plains, and the Banks of the *Danube*, where great Slaughter was made, and some of the Bones of the Slain unburied soon after the Battles fought on that Side, convers'd with the *French* Prisoners in *Donna-wert*; and at that time the Army commanded by that Excellent Prince *John Duke of Marlborough* made all *Europe* tremble.

The

The Letters lately printed by Mr Cole Secretary to the Embassy, which were writ by the Earl of *Sunderland* Secretary of State, to his Grace the Duke of *Manchester* Ambassador at *Venice*, shew the Integrity and Industry of a Wise States-man.

I add a few Lines taken out of Bp *Burnet's* History of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, p. 123. *But the Person that had the King's Confidence to the highest Degree was the Earl of Sunderland, who by his long Experience, and Knowledge of Men and Things, had gained an Ascendant over him, and had more Credit with him than any English Man ever had.* I am with due Respects

Your Grace's most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN QUINTON.



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**Of Air, and Rain Water, from Sir *Isaac Newton*, Dr. *Hales*, *Baccius*, and Others.**

*Dr. Hales's Vegetable Statick. P. 165. Analyfis of the Air.*

**T**HE Illustrious Philosopher Sir *Isaac Newton* (Query 31. of his *Opticks*) observes that true permanent Air arises by Fermentation or Heat, from those Bodies which the Chymists call fixed, whose Particles adhere by a strong Attraction, and are not therefore separated and rarefy'd without Fermentation. Those Particles receding from one another with the greatest repulsive Force, and being most difficultly brought together, which upon Contract were most strongly united: And Query 30. Dense Bodies by Fermentation rarefy into several Sorts of Air; and thus Air by Fermentation, and sometimes without it, returns into dense Bodies, of the Truth of which we have evident Proof from many of the following Experiments.

*Pag. 166.* That I might be well assur'd that no Part of the New Air, which was produc'd in the Distillation of Bodies, arose either from the greatly heated Air in the Retorts, I first made a Red hot Heat both to an Iron Retort made of a Muskett-Barrel, and also to an empty Glass Retort: when all

B

was

was cold, I found the Air took up no more Room than before it was heated: whence I was assur'd, that no Air arose, either from the Substance of the Retorts or the heated Air.

As to Animal Substances, a very considerable quantity of permanent Air, was produced by Distillation, not only from the Blood and Fat, but also from the most solid Parts of Animals.

P. 117. Experiment 70. I procur'd a hard, dark, gray Pyrites, a mineral Substance, which was found seven feet under Ground, in digging for Springs on *Walten Heath*, for the Service of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincoln*, this Mineral abounds not only with Sulphur which has been drawn from it in good plenty, but also with Saline Particles, which shoot visibly on its Surface. A cubick Inch of this Mineral yielded in Distillation 83 cubick Inches of Air.

Experiment 71. Half a cubick Inch of well decrepitated Sea Salt mix't with double its quantity of calx Bones generated 32 times its Bulk of Air: so great a Heat given it, that all distilled, the remaining Scoria did not run per deliquium.

Experiment 76. A good Part of the Air thus rais'd from several Bodies by the Force of Fire, was apt gradually to lose its Elasticity in standing several Days.

P. 188. An Account of some Experiments made on Stones taken out of Human Urine, and Gall Bladders.

I distill'd a Calculus in the Iron Retort, it weigh'd 230 Grains, with something less Bulk than, of a cubick



bick Inch: there arose from it very briskly in Distillation 516 cubick Inches of Elastick Air, that is a Bulk equal to 645 times the Bulk of the Stone; So that above the Stone was raised by the Action of the Fire into Elastick Air: which is a much greater proportion of Air than I have ever obtain'd by Fire from any other Substances, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral. p. 187. By comparing this Distillation of the Calculus with that of *Renish* Tartar, we see that they both afford more Air in Distillation, than any other Substance. And it is remarkable that a greater proportion of this new raised Air from these two Substances is resorbed and loses its Elasticity, in standing a few Days, than that of any other Bodies, which are strong Symptoms that the Calculus is a true Animal Tartar: And as there was considerable less Oyl in the Distillation of the Seeds and solid Parts of Vegetables; so I found that this Calculus contained much less Oyl than the Blood or solid Parts of Animals.

P. 150. I distill'd in the same manner the above mention'd Calculus: some Stones taken out of a Humane Gall-Bladder, they weigh'd 52 Grains; so their Bulk was equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of a cubick Inch, as I found by taking their specifick Gravity. There was 108 cubick Inches of Elastick Air raised from them by Distillation; a quantity equal to 648 times their Bulk; much the same quantity that was raised from the Calculus.

P. 192. By the great Similitude there is therefore in so many respects between these two Substances, we may look upon the Calculus and the Stone in the

Gall-Bladder as true Animal Tartars, and doubtless Gouty Concretions are the same.

P. 207. But to return to the Subject of the two last Experiments, which prove the Elasticity of this new generated Air, which Elasticity is suppos'd to consist in the active aerial Particles repelling each other with a Force, which is reciprocally proportional to their Distances: Sir *Isaac Newton* in accounting how Air and Vapour is produc'd, *Opticks* Qu. 31. says, the Particles when they are shaken off from Bodies by Heat or Fermentation, so soon as they are beyond the reach of the Attraction of the Body receding from it, as also from one another with great Strength and keeping at a Distance so as sometimes to take up above a million of times more Space than they did before in the form of a dense Body, which vast Contraction and Expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the Particles of Air to be springy, and ramous or rolled up like Hoops, or by any other Means than by a repulsive Power. The Truth of which is further confirm'd by those Experiments, which shew the great quantity of Air emitted from fermenting Bodies, which not only proves the great Force with which the Parts of those Bodies must be distended, but shews also how very much the Particles of Air must be coiled up in that State, if they are as has been supposed springy and ramous.

Exp. 98. p. 222. Powder'd *Bristol* Diamonds, and compound Aqua fortis, and Water absorbed sixteen times their Bulk of Air. The like quantity without Water absorbed more slowly seven times their Bulk of Air. Powder'd *Bristol* Marble (*viz.* the Shell in which



which those Diamonds lay) cover'd pretty deep with Water, neither generated nor abforbed Air; and it is well known that *Bristol* Water does not sparkle like some other mineral Waters.

Exp. 199. p. 237. I poured as much Water into the Bronchia as they would take, which was one Pound 8 ounces equal to 41 cubick Inches; this deducted from the above found cavity of the Lungs, there remains a 100 cubick Inches for the sum of the Cavity of the Vesicles. Upon viewing some of these Vesicles with a Microscope, a middle siz'd one seems to be about  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of an Inch diameter. Then the Sum of the Surfaces in a cubick Inch of those small Vesicles (supposing to be so many little Cubes, for they are not spherical) will be 300 square Inches, which multiply'd by the sum of the Cavity of all the Vesicles in the Lungs, viz. 100 cubick Inches will produce 30000 square Inches; one third of which must be deducted to make an Allowance for the Absence of two Sides in each little vesicular Cube, that there might be a free Communication among them for the Air to pass to and fro; so there remains 30000 square Inches for the Sum of the Surface of all the Vesicles.

P. 238. And the Bronchia containing 41 cubick Inches, supposing them at a Medium to be Cylinders of one tenth of an Inch diameter, their Surface will be 1635 square Inches, which added to the Surface of the Vesicles makes the sum of the Surface of the whole Lungs to be 21633 square Inches or 150 square Feet, which is equal to 10 times the Surface of a Man's Body, which at a Medium is computed at 15 square Feet.

P. 239.

P. 239. Supposing then that according to Dr. *Jur*in's Estimate (in *Mott's* Abridgement of the Philosoph. Transf. Vol. 1. p. 415.) we draw in at each common Inspiration 40 cubick Inches of Air, that will be 48000 cubick Inches in an Hour, at the rate of 20 Inspirations in a Minute. A considerable Part of the Elasticity of which Air is, we see by the foregoing Experiment, constantly destroy'd, and that chiefly amongst the Vesicles, where it is charg'd with much Vapour; but it is not easy to determine how much is destroy'd.

Exp. III. p. 245. It is plain from these Effects of the Fumes of burning Brimstone, lighted Candles, and the Breath of Animals on the Elasticity of the Air, that its Elasticity in the Vesicles of the Lungs must be continually decreasing; by reason of the Vapours it is there loaded with; so that those Vesicles would fall flat, if they were not frequently replenish'd with fresh elastick Air at every Inspiration, through which the inferiour heated Vapour and Air ascends and leaves Room for the fresh Air to descend into the Vesicles, where the Heat of the Lungs make it expand one eighth Part.

### Of Rain, and Vapours.

From Mr. *Miller*. No gentle Descent of a Cloud; but only an accelerated Motion downwards produces Rain.

**T**HE third Opinion, and which is most commonly receiv'd, that by the Action of the Sun on the



the Water, small Particles thereof are formed into hollow Spherules filled with an Aura; or finer Air highly rarefy'd, so as to become specifically lighter than common Air, and consequently that they must rise in it by Hydrostatical Laws.

As for example: if a Particle of Water as it becomes a hollow Sphere, be only increased ten times in Diameter, its Bulk will be increas'd a thousand times; therefore it will be specifically lighter than common Water whose specifick Gravity is to that of Air as 581 to 1, then if the Density of the Aura or Spirit within the little Shell be supposed 9 times less than that of Air, or as 50 to 850, that specifick Gravity of the Shell and its Contents will be to that of Air, as 900 to 1, then if the Density of the Aura or Spirit within the little Shell be supposed 9 times less than that of Air, or as 50 to 850, that specifick Gravity of the Shell and its Contents will be to that of Air, as 900 to 1000; therefore such an aqueous Bubble must rise till it comes to an *Æquilibrium* in Air, whose Density is to the Density of that in which it began to rise 850 to 940 or nearly.

But it appears by Experiments, that Air rarify'd by an Heat, which makes a Retort red Hot, is only increased in Bulk, or dilated three times by the Heat of boiling Water only  $\frac{10}{12}$  or about one fourth.

From all this it follows, that the Condensation and Rarefaction of the Vapours which make Clouds, must depend upon another Principle, than this Condensation and Rarefaction of the Air; and that there is such a Principle will be hereafter shewn.

The

The Particles of Fluids have a repellent Force. Fluids are Elastick or unelastick: The Elastick Fluids have their Density proportionable to their Compression, and Sir *Isaac Newton* has demonstrated, (*Princip. lib. 2. sect. 5.*) that they consist of Parts that repel each other from their respective Centures.

Unelastick Fluids, like Mercury, Water, and other Liquors, are by Experiments found to be incompressible; for Water, in the Florentine Experiment could not by any Force be compress'd into less Room, but owz'd like Dew through the Pores of the hollow Golden Ball, in which it was confin'd, when a Force was apply'd to press the Ball out of its Spherical into a less capacious Figure.

Now the Property of Water, and other Liquors, must be entirely owing to the Centrifugal Force of its Parts, and not its want of Vacuity, since Salts may be imbib'd by Water without increasing its Bulk, as appears by the increase of its specifick Gravity.

So Metals which (singly) have a certain specifick Gravity, will not receive each other in their Interstices, so as to make a Compound specifically heavier than the most ponderous of them; as is experienc'd in the mixture of Copper, and Tin. Scholium by increasing the repellant Force of the Particles, of an unelastick or incompressible Fluid, may become elastick; or a Solid (at least a great part of it) may be chang'd into an elastick Fluid; and *Vice versa*, by diminishing the repellent Force, an elastick Fluid may be reduc'd to an unelastick Fluid or to a Solid. That the Particles of Quicksilver, Water and other Liquors, are likewise endu'd with an attractive Force,  
is



is evident from those Substances running into Drops in an exhausted Receiver, as well as in the Air; and likewise their adhering to other Bodies.

The Attraction and Repulsion exert their Forces differently: the Attraction only acts upon the Particles which are in contact or very near it; in which case it overcomes the Repulsion so far, as to render that Fluid unelastick which otherwise would be so; but does not wholly destroy the Repulsion of the Parts of the Fluid; because it is on account of that Repulsion that the Fluid is then incompressible.

Analysis of the Air. *Hales, p. 313.*

**T**HUS upon the Whole we see that Air abounds in Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Substances: in all which it bears a considerable Part: if all the Parts of Matter were only endu'd with a strongly attracting Power, whole Nature would then immediately become one unactive cohering Lump: wherefore it was absolutely necessary, in order to the actuating and enlivening this vast Mass of Matter, that there should be every where intermixed with it a due Proportion of strongly repelling elastick Particles, which might enliven the whole Mass, by the incessant Action between them and the attracting Particles: And since these elastick Particles are continually in great Abundance reduced by the Power of the strong Attracters from an elastick to a fixt State.

P. 314. It was therefore necessary that these Particles should be endued with a Property of resuming their elastick State, whenever they were disengag'd from that Mass in which they were fixed; that thereby that beautiful Frame of Things might be maintained in a continual round of Production and Dissolution of Animal, and Vegetable Bodies. The Air is very instrumental in the Production and Growth of Animals, and Vegetables, both by invigorating their several Juices, while in an elastick State, to the Union and firm connexion of the several constituent Parts of those Bodies; viz. their Water, Salt, Sulphur, and Earth. The Band of Union in Conjunction with the external Air, is also a very powerful Agent in the Dissolution and Corruption of the same Bodies, for it makes one in every fermenting Mixture; The Action, and Reaction of the aerial, and sulphureous Particles is in many fermenting Mixtures so great as to excite a burning Heat, and in others a sudden Flame: And it is we see, by the same Principles, in Fuel, and the ambient Air, that common culinary Fires are produced and maintained.

P. 315. Tho' the Force of its Elasticity is so great, as to be able to bear a prodigious Pressure, without losing that Elasticity; yet we have from the foregoing Experiments evident Proof, that its Elasticity is easily and in great abundance destroyed, and is thereby reduced to a fixt State, by the strong Attraction of the acid sulphureous Particles, which arise either from Fire or from Fermentation: and therefore Elasticity is not an essential immutable Property



Property of Airy Particles; but they are we see easily changed from an Elastick to a fixt State by the strong Attraction of the acid, and sulphureous, and saline Particles which abound in the Air. Whence it is reasonable to conclude that our Atmosphere is a Chaos, consisting not only of elastick but also of unelastick Air, Particles which in great plenty float in it, as well as the sulphureous saline watry and earthy Particles, which are no way capable of being thrown off into a permanently elastick State, like those Particles which constitute true permanent Air.

Since then Air is found so manifestly to abound in almost all natural Bodies, since we find it so operative, and active a Principle in every Chymical Operation, since its constituent Parts are of so durable a Nature, that the most violent Action of Fire, or Fermentation cannot induce such an Alteration of its Texture, as thereby to disqualify it from resum- ing, either by the means of Fire, or Fermentation its former elastick State, unless in the Case of Vitri- fication, &c.

Bacc. Pluviarum Generatio, p. II.

**N**ON desunt quidem Authores, quæ ponentes Mare omnium Aquarum originem, dicant quo- que nubes quodam Cæli, ac ventorum impulsu tractas aquas ac mari imbibere eaque passim effundendas as- ferere, &c. Hoc non debet esse dubium apud quen- quam quod imbres immediate fiant ex aeris vaporibus.

*bus: Atque hoc jure imbrium Aquæ primæ lacis in bonitate tribuitur; quæ (quod suæ originis est) levissima, limpidissima, atque dulcissima. Aliquam tamen Pluvialis differentiam habet secundum tempora, quæ plus minus aeris vaporis temperaturam immutant.*

*Pluvialium Substantia: ex quo unum primo intelligitur quod omnis imbrium Aqua variis consistet ex partibus. Quæ diversitas in collectis statim à Pluvia aquis, & non depuratis, facile deprehenditur, colore non satis aqueo, odore, substantia, minus limpida, inæqualitate, sedimento Bullis: nec adeo syncerus sapor in plurimis fumosis atque etiam salus.*

*Bacc. Lib. I. pag. I. Nimbosæ Aquæ Tonitruosæ. Nec inferior multo (si bonam Cisternam excoluntur) quæ tonitru distillet dissipat aerem, ac stillas attenuat, atque cum horrida Nimborum procella depluit crebris corruscationibus, Ventis, atque Tonitruis, veluti incendiis crusta, teste Hippocrate non laudatur.*

### From Miller's Dictionary. *V. A*

**T**Hat Heat will add Elasticity to Fluids is evident from numberless Experiments, especially from Distilling and Chymistry. But what is needful to consider here is only that it acts more powerfully on Water than common Air, for the same Heat which rarefies the Air only,  $\frac{2}{30}$  will rarefy Water very near 14000 times into Steam or Vapour  
as



as it boiles; and in Winter, that small degree of Heat, which in respect to our Bodies appears cold, will raise a Steam or Vapour from Water at the same time that it condenses Air. By a great many Observations made by Mr. *Henry Beighton* F. R. S. and Dr. *Desaguliers* to raise Water by Fire; according to Mr. *Newcomes* improvement of it, they found that the Water by boiling was expanded 14000 times; to generate Steams as strong (i.e. as elastick) as common Air, which therefore must be near 16½ times specifically lighter. And it is plain that the Steam is not made of the Air extricated out of the Water, because it is condensed again into Water by a jet of cold Water spouting into it; and the little quantity of Air that comes out of the injected Water must be discharg'd at every Stroke, otherwise the Engine will not work well.

Now if the Particles of Water turn'd into Steam or Vapours repel each other strongly, and repel Air more than they repel each other, Aggregates of such Particles made up of Vapour, and Vacuity may rise in the Air of different Denfities, according to their own Denfity depending on their degree of Heat, without having recourse to imaginary Bubbles, form'd in a manner only suppos'd, and not prov'd; as has been already shewn. Indeed he owns, that if the watry Particles had no repellent force, they must precipitate in the same manner that Dust will do after it has been raised up: But there are too many Observations and Experiments to leave any doubt of the Existence of repellent Force abovementioned. Now to shew that what has been said will  
account

account for the Rise of Vapours, and Formation of Clouds, we must only consider when that degree of Heat which is known to rarefy Water 14000 times, being compared with several of those degrees of Heat in Summer, Autumn, and Winter, which are capable of raising Exhalations from Water or Ice; the Rarety of the Vapours (being consider'd the degree of Heat) will appear to be such, that the Vapours will rise high enough in Winter, and not too high in Summer, will agree with the known Phænomena.

That the Effects are adequate to the Causes in this Case, he thinks, may be made out in the following manner, *viz.*

The Heat of boiling Water according to Sir *Isaac Newton's* Table (*Philosoph. Transact. Numb. 270.*) is 34, the mean heat of Summer 5, the mean heat of Autumn or Spring 3, and the least degree of heat at which Vapours rise in Winter (*alias* the mean heat of Winter) is 2.

The Rarety of Vapours proportionable to these 4 degrees of Heat is 14000, 2058, 1235, and 823.

The Rarety of Air is in Summer 900, in Spring or Autumn 850, and in Winter 800.

The Heights above the Earth on which the Vapours will arise, and at which they will be in *Equilibrio* in an Air of the same Density with themselves, will vary according to the Rarety of the Vapour depending upon the heat of the Season. For the Vapour which is raised by the Winter's Heat, express'd by the Number 2, when the Rarety of the Air is 800, will rise to (and settle at) an Height of about  
the



the sixth part of a Mile, when the Barometer is above 30 inches high. But if the Heat be greater, then the Vapours will rise higher, and pretty much higher if the Sun shines, tho' in frosty Weather the Barometer then being very high, it is to be observ'd that in Winter, when the Heat is only equal to two, the Air is dens'd close to the Earth, which has not any sufficient Heat to rarefy it near the Ground, as happens in warm Weather; therefore the Vapour will rise gradually in an Air whose Density decreases continually from the Earth upwards, neither will the Vapour be hinder'd of its full Rise by any Condensation from a greater Cold of the ambient Air, the Air being then as cold next to the Ground where the Vapours begin to rise as it is from any Height of the Earth.

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Specus Vaporis ignei ac Pluviosus in *Pantalaria* Insulæ. *Bacc. p. 120.*

**C***Alidorum autem Vaporum, ac inaudita simul ex eis origo aquarum, est in Pantalaria, quæ parva est maris Africi ad conspectum Siciliæ insula. Solo hæc tellus quacunque incedas, arido est, rubro, & calido, ut vix nudis pedibus ambulantibus toleretur: ex intimis nimirum vaporibus, quos (ut arbitror) communes habet cum vicina Sicilia. Quam ob rem & specus, quos habet ad radices montium aliquos, intimis aquis, ac flatibus diverberati; jugi intus perpetuoque sonitu fremere sentiuntur. Mirum vero*

vero naturæ consilium, quod tellus ubi naturaliter exhausta cum sit, atque indiga aquis, tanta ab ima voragine, quæ est in media insula exhalat Caligo (hoc ex fide dignis, qui in ea insula sunt versati authoribus asserit Fazelus in libris de rebus Siciliæ) ut sub ampla spelunca, qua excipitur nubes instar conversatur in tenues pluvias. Quæ ex suprema curvatura, ac inter parietum scabritiem destillantes, deducto per medium viguo, tantam aquarum copiam suppeditant in totam insulam & in potibus, & alios usus, etiam pecorum sufficiant.

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Baccius de Thermis, p. 148.

**M**entions the Raining Stones, Sulphur, &c. and in other Places of its Raining Blood, Iron, &c. yet in *Lib. 1. pag. 21.* seems to question the truth of it. *De Lacte & Sanguine pluisset. Sicut & Lacte & Sanguine pluisset in monumentis relatum est M. Acilio, & C. Portio Coss. Plinio, cum horum effectuum in sublimi quoque terrena exhalatio in causa sit. Porro colores diximus in judicio, fallaces, fallacia magis & nomina; nec semper licet à coloris cognomento Aquæ ullius æstimare naturam. Multi fontes, multa flumina, quin Maria ipsa, non tam a coloribus nuncupanda veniunt proprie.*

I was at St. James's Chappel last year, when a learned Divine preach'd before the Royal Family, and in his Discourse mention'd the Raining Blood, and that it seem'd probable the Sun should exhale  
real



real Blood. Whenever Blood is expos'd to the Heat of the Sun, it becomes dry, and what is exhal'd is only Water without Tincture. I have often seen a small red Insect cover the surface of a standing Lake, and look like Blood. Also Fire Flies in *Italy*, fill'd the Air in a dark Night in a hot Season, as if it rain'd Fire. More of these Fire Flies you may read in Dr. *Burnett's* History. We ought to examine well Air, Earth, and Water, before we determine any thing from Colour, because many Philosophers have been deceiv'd.

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Sulphuratæ Aquæ in Septentrionalibus  
Terris. *Bacc.* 148.

**I**N ultimis autem Aquinolaribus Terris, ubi anniverſariæ noctes, diesque longiffimi trium menſium, & amplius (ut memoriæ perdidit nobilis Archiepiſcopus Gothus olaus cognomento magnus) admodum ſulphuris, ac aliorum metallorum materia luxuriat. Unde tanta in his opulentia terrarum argenti, auri, cupri, ferri, ac magnetis; ut colori ſæpenumero inventas aratro ægræ ferant venas auri, opprimantque quoniam campos, alioqui feraces infructuoſos omnino ad rem frumentariam reddant. Quare plurima in his contingant diverſa ab aliis terris, ac notatu digna. Nam terra ardet aliquibus locis, ut in extimæ Iſlandiæ montanis, qui tam multo & craffo exhalant vapore, ut per hiemem quoque non ceſſent tonitrua. Et quod Plinius tanquam rarum apud nos ſpectaculum poſuit, congeſtæ ſæpe ſulphuris mole, ac lapides inter imbres, veluti grandines depluant.

D

Dr.

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Dr. *GUIDOTT*'s REGISTER of Cures  
made at *BATH*.

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First Century.

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I.

**T**HE Right Honourable *William Howard*, Lord Viscount *Stafford*, troubled with an *Universal Palsey*, recovered Sense and Motion in *all* his Limbs by the use of the King's Bath. He bathed also privately in the Winter in a convenient Vessel, in Water taken from the Springs of the King's Bath, 1667.

II.

*Benjamin Baber*, Alderman of the City of *Bath*, in a *Sciatica*, using the same Bath, and pumping to the number of 20000 Strokes, at several times, on the Part affected, in a short time perfectly recover'd, 1665. From his own Relation, 13th of *Febr.* 1679.

III.

The Right Honourable *Edward Brabazon*, Earl of *Meath* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and his Countess in the *Spleen*, and great *Weakness* of Limbs, by the King's and Queen's Baths, pumping, and drinking the Waters, received great Benefit, 1670.

IV.



## IV.

Madam Porter, of Cornwall, in a *Hemiplegia scorbutica*, or *Half Palsey*, of the right Side, arising chiefly from the *Scurvy*, after proper preparatory Medicines, correcting the Faults of the Bowels and Blood, for a Fortnights time, before she entred the Bath; by the use of the Queen's Bath chiefly, and sometimes the King's, received Cure, and was restored to perfect Health, 22 May, 1670.

## V.

John Harvey, Painter Stainer and Stone-cutter of Bath, in a *Half Palsey*, of the left Side, and *Numbness* of Limbs, insomuch as the top of one Finger of the left Hand being accidentally cut off, he felt no Pain; and his Foot of the same Side so void of Sense, that creeping with a Staff, and treading with his Stocking on the Ground, he did not perceive the want of a Slipper; by the use of the Cross Bath, in the Winter-season, recovered Sense and Motion in all his Limbs, 14. Nov. 1671.

## VI.

The Right Honourable Leicester D'evereux, Lord Viscount Hereford, in a *Contusion* by a fall in Hunting the Fox, which deprived him of the motion of Elevation of his right Arm, by the use of the King's and Queen's Baths, and pumping in the same, recovered that motion, 1672. The *Scapula* Bone by Laxation slipping down, a skilful Operator reduc'd it at the Bath, which the use of the Bath afterwards confirmed.

## VII.

Madam *Constans Harvy*, in a *Cachexie*, or ill habit of Body, and inveterate Obstructions, by the use of the King's and Cross Baths, and drinking the Waters received Cure, 10 *Aug.* 1673. She was well at *Greenwich*, where I saw her, 11 *June*, 1686.

## VIII.

*John Revet*, near *Holbourn-Bridge*, *London*, sometime Brazier to his Most Serene Majesty *Charles II.* in a *Half Palsy*, received Cure by the use of the King's Bath, 1674. which he testified by an Inscription on a large Copper Ring, given in memory of the same, and may now be seen at the Entrance out of the King's Bath into the Queen's, on the right hand. The Words these: *I, John Revet, his Majesty's Brazier, at fifty years of Age, in this present month of July, 1674. received Cure of a True Palsie, from head to foot on one Side.* Before which he put, THANKS TO GOD.

## IX.

*William Coe*, of *Grandford*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esq; much troubled with the *Palsy* for a long time, by the use of the Cross Bath, both received Cure, and on that account, at his proper Cost, put a Border of Lead about the Old Cross in the Cross Bath, where he used to sit, more convenient for Bathers than before, with this Inscription: *I, William Coe, of Grandford in the County of Northampton, Esq; pay my Vows to Almighty GOD, in the 63d year of my Age, 1675.* This is now removed on



on the setting up of the New Marble Crofs, in the year 1688. by *John Earl of Melfort*.

## X.

A Merchant of *London* of 70 years of Age, troubled with the *Gout*, and so afflicted, that for six Weeks time he could not go to bed, or rise, without help, having also used Crutches for many Months, by the use of the Crofs Bath, and rubbing well with the Guide's Hands, at three seasons of Bathing, so far recovered, that using only a walking Staff, which usually he went with, he now walks strongly, both Hands and Feet being flexible, and free from pain. He subscribed this Benefit, 5 *Aug.* 1676. R. P.

## XI.

Mrs. *E. T.* of *London*, troubled with a *Cutaneous* Distemper, and *Pustulous* Eruptions over most part of her Body, by the use of the Crofs Bath chiefly, and drinking the Waters of the same from the Pump in that Bath, received Cure, 10 *July*, 1676. She continued well in *London* ten years after, 1686.

## XII.

*Benjamin Adams*, Servant to Mr. *William Allen* of *Smithfield, London*, in a *Sciatica*, by the use of the King's Bath, at two Seasons, succeeding each other, received Cure, 7 *Aug.* 1676.

## XIII.

A Gentlewoman of good Quality in the City of *London*, having a *Sore-running* Head, with a Briny matter

matter breaking forth, and running between the *Suture*, called *Lambdoides*, and the Neck, by the Cross Bath, and Pump of the Hot Bath, in five Weeks time, received Cure, 16 *Aug.* 1676.

## XIV.

Sir *Alexander Cunningham*, of *Corsebell*, in the Shire of *Aire*, in the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, Knight and Baronet, in a *Palsey Universal* much afflicting his Limbs, in five Weeks use of the King's Bath received Cure. His Hands and Feet, in a manner stupid and senseless, were restored to their perfect Use, 20 *Aug.* 1676.

## XV.

*Matthew Bennet*, of *Clifton* in the County of *Warwick*, Shoemaker, in an *Hemiplegia*, or *Half Palsey*, of the right Side, with many Cramps, and frequent Convulsive Motions of the Muscles of the Mouth, Arms, and other Parts, especially of the Fingers of the left Hand, after twelve Days bathing, at one Season, in the Hot (or Long) Bath, and three Weeks, at another, received Cure, 23 *May*, 1677.

*Note*, That these Convulsions were from Emptiness, by reason of Weakness and Defect of the Animal Spirits, and those we call *Symptomatic*, which, on the Cure of the Palsey, vanished; whereas the Convulsive Motions called *Essential*, or depending on no other Diseases, by the use of the Hotter Waters, and the Hot Bath particularly, are usually provoked.

## XVI.



## XVI

Mr. *Robert Forder*, of *Easton* near *Winchester*, in the County of *Southampton*, in a *Sciatica*, by the use of the King's and Queen's Bath, at two Seasons following, received Cure, 8 *June*, 1677.

## XVII.

*Margaret Fisher*, of *Nehinshea*, in the County of *Cork*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, twelve years of Age, troubled with a *Palsy* in both Legs, and Contraction of the left Foot, by the use of the Cross Bath, in eight Weeks time received Cure, 15 *Aug.* 1677.

## XVIII.

*John Robertson*, of the *Nooke* in the Parish of *Cle-tar*, in the County of *Cumberland*, came pauper to *Bath*, troubled one Year with a *Palsy Universal*, which had deprived him of the use both of Hand and Foot, and brought him to that degree of Weakness that he could not turn in his bed without Help; by the use of the Hot, or Long Bath, every Day for three Months, and the King's one, received perfect Cure, 11 *Sept.* 1677. He met me afterwards, in the year 1679. at *London*, (where I found him well, and walking the Streets) and gave thanks in the House of my honoured Friend Dr. *Nicholas Carter*, late Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, *London*, to whom he was willing to shew himself.

## XIX.

A young Gentleman of great Hopes, by Name Mr. *Richard St. Leger*, commonly called *Sellenger*,  
Son

Son to the Noble Colonel *Sellenger*, of *Howards-Hill* in the County of *Cork*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, fourteen years of Age, having had a *Palsey* of both Legs, which made him not able to move himself for twelve Months time; in three Weeks using the King's Bath, and sometimes the Queen's, received Cure on the Place. At his coming to the Bath the motion of his lower Limbs was utterly lost, and the two first joints of the Fingers of both Hands were senseless. He continued the Bath after recovery, and at ten Weeks end went home well, 18 Sept. 1677.

## XX.

Mr. *Thomas Brookes*, Minister of the Word of God in *London*, sixty years of Age, having his Head and Original of the Nerves ill affected, and sixteen years a gravative pain in the Back and Kidneys, came to *Bath* 1679, where, Preparatories premised, he drank the Waters from the Dry Pump at the King's Bath, in a due method and order directed by me, and voided a great quantity of a very fine Powder, which subsided in the bottom of the Urinal, which the Urine evaporated *ad siccitatem*, made eight Pills as big as Pistol Bullets, of the Colour and Consistence of Stone, and at his return Home evacuated as much more of that fine Powder resembling Flower, as would make forty four Pills more, without mixture of any thing to make them up. All the matter together voided in no long time, was enough to make a ball of Stone of six Ounces weight; which coming away, the heavy pain in the Kidneys and Back afterward ceased, but the Patient having many Diseases



Diseases besides, after a Years time or thereabouts, departed this Life.

'Tis here to be noted that the small Stones were of equal hardness with Marble, and being dapped on the ground would rebound into the hand, like those the Boys use to play with, and call Maryels. That this stony Matter was bred in the Body sticking to the Passages thereof, and not communicated from the Water, as some imagine, seems evident from this; that the stony Matter sent out by Urine, the old gravative Pain immediately ceased, which would rather have been increased had the Water made a greater supply. I had not observed the like in any Patient before; of this matter I have discoursed purposely to free the Bath Water from this Surmise, in the 12th Chapter of my Book of the *British Baths*, and in the 15th Chapter number 54, something like was afterwards taken notice of, as in its proper place shall hereafter appear. The 10th of *June* 1687, I saw these stone Pills or globular Concretions not at all relented, as hard as ever seven Years after they had been voided in powder.

## XXI.

Major *Thomas Hawley*, of the *Tower of London*, had the *Patella* Bone of his left Knee thrice injured by as many different Accidents, which occasion'd so much Weakness that he went by Crutches, and could have no Remedy by any advice either at Home or in Foreign Parts, for the space of five years; used the Cross Bath, and pumped only seven times, and perfectly recovered, 1680. See N. LXI. Cent. 1.

## XXII

Mrs *Mary Cox*, of *Stanton*-drew in the County of *Somerset*, troubled two years with Fits of the *Mother*, drank the Waters of the King's Bath fourteen days in the Spring season, and as many in the Fall immediately following, and received Cure, 1681.

## XXIII.

Anno Domini 1681, *Jacob Hall*, a common Soldier in *Ireland*, came to *Bath* with great Tremblings over all his Body, so violent that coming near the Walls of the City, he was like to have fallen thro' the Ope of the same, to the great danger of Life from that Precipice, from which he was freed by some that then accidentally stood by; the Contractions so involuntary, that they could not be hindred by himself. With these wonderful Shakings he had been afflicted eighteen years in *Ireland*, and in the year aforesaid came to *Bath* for Cure, where using the Long Bath, commonly called the Hot Bath, six Weeks, in the first Month he needed not his Staff; the year following using the same Bath for foul Eruptions in the Skin, in the space of one month received Cure of that Distemper, but had his Shakings not much abated; by a longer use of the Bath, Strength coming to the Nerves, the Trembling afterwards went away, and in the year 1683 came well to the *Bath*, and then made publick Acknowledgment of Cure.

## XXIV.

*Peter Bonamy*, Sub-Dean of *Guernsey*, three years troubled



troubled with the *Colic*, on a translation of the *Morbific* matter to the Limbs, became *Paralytic*. There was also added a *Scurbutic* taint, by which the Mass of Blood was defiled and the Animal Spirits became languid and weak, the Skin infested with Spots, and Pustulous Eruptions, the Fingers contracted, Feet staggering, and the internal Muscular flesh of the right Thumb very much sunk, with Paleness in his Countenance, and Leanness over all the Body. The first season of Bathing in the Temperate Baths gave him considerable advantage in Health, in a months time; the second Season more, and after four years absence, coming to Bath again the third time he returned with an *Athletic* habit of Body, fleshy and brawny Limbs, only the extremities of his Hands, and Feet, especially the back of the Foot, weak, otherwise sound, his Bowels, as far as by touch and conjecture could appear, no way ill affected, and, the Weakness before excepted, every where strong and sound. He used the King's and Queen's Bath chiefly, and sometimes the Cross Bath, and drank the Water from the King's Bath Dry-Pump. He went away in July 1681.

Mr. *James How*, of *London*, about forty years of Age, troubled with the *Spleen*, and consequently an ill Disposition of the Stomach, and Guts, occasioning a bad Retention of Food, and faulty Chyle, whence a want of Appetite, an Atrophy, and thin habit of Body, with great impair of Strength did proceed. There was also an undue Fermentation of the Juices issuing from the Sweetbread and Bladder

of Gall, and sometimes so great a Working of contrary Matter, that sharp and flatulent Humours making their way upwards and downwards, gave Torments to the Bowels, and created in the Stomach a Nauseousness, Vomiting, and a great Distension from Wind.

And after many Remedies from divers Physicians, in the month of *June* 1681. he came to *Bath*, where the *Bath* not so well agreeing with him, I advised him to drink the Water, upon which, at first, by reason of the stubborn rebellious Nature of the Humours, he grew much worse: But in some time after, taking the Water in lesser quantities, longer distances, and fasting thereupon, the Vomiting and Retching went off, the Bowels became strong, and a good habit of Body appeared, so that now enjoying a very good Appetite he can eat two or three times in a day, digest well, distribute good Chyle, and perform all the functions and offices of Nature to best advantage. The same year in *November* having eaten in *London* somewhat not agreeing with his Stomach, the vomiting returned; but Medicines appropriate to the Stomach being seasonably applied, by the advice of Dr. *George How* his Nephew, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians *London*, the Vomiting ceased, so that at this time he enjoys Health, and is very well, 23d *Nov.* 1681. Towards the latter end he used the Cross Bath, and drank the Water of the King's, Cross, and Hot Baths, for near three months, and confest he found more Benefit in the last month than in the first, as in the twelfth Chapter of my Latin Tract of the Baths of *Great Britain* is more fully discoursed.



## XXVI.

Mrs. *K. C.* of *London*, having been long vexed with a monstrous Drought, infomuch as by her own Relation, her Tongue did (as it were) cleave to the Roof of her Mouth, having used the best Advice, and most effectual Remedies prescribed by Dr. *Fisber*, and others in *London*, to no purpose, upon drinking the Water of the Cross Bath from the lesser Pump there, to the quantity of five Pints only, at most, for as many weeks received Cure of that troublesome Disease, and being till then unknown to me, made voluntary relation of the same, 20 Mar. 1684. in *London*, and desired this Remembrance.

## XXVII.

The Right Noble Lord *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintown*, in the Shire of *Aire*, in the Bayliwick of *Cunningham*, &c. Lord *Montgomery* of *Scotland*, upon hunting the Fox, falling unawares from his Horse, and bruising the Muscles and Tendons of both Hands, and especially those of the right Arm, so that the motion of that Arm became very much injured, having also received hurt on the forepart of the Head, right Shoulder, and Elbow of the same Side, the Tendons of the Fingers becoming so stiff as not to move inward, the Fingers also nummed, and almost senseless, bathing three weeks in the Cross Bath, and pumping seven hundred on the Fingers and Wrist for several days together, receiving also some hundreds on the Head, in the Dry-pump at the Hot Bath, recovered the former motion of the Muscles and animal

animal Spirits, 4 *Aug.* 1682. About the end of *Aug.* 1684, the Noble Earl confirmed this Cure, and declared it publickly, making use again of the Bath for his Head. Of late waiting on the most Serene Majesty of *Charles* the Second at *Winchester*, in Hawking time, and too much intent on the Sport, fell again, but using the Queen's and King's Baths, with the wet and dry Pumps for eight days, he returned with great Hopes of doing well the last of *September*, 1684. and now so continues, being at this time well in *London*, this fifth of *Feb.* 1694.

## XXVIII.

*Emanuel Weston*, of *Elsemore* in the County of *Salop*, fifteen years of Age, having had a *Scurf-head* with many Scales for the space of five years, using the Lepers Bath twenty times by bathing and washing the Head only, without any other Remedy, received Cure, 14 *June* 1682.

## XXIX.

Another Person unknown, by the use of the King's Bath, and application of the Mud, was cured of the same Distemper, the same year.

## XXX.

A third Person in the like Disease was cured the same year, by the same Bath and Mud, 1682.

## XXXI.

*Margaret Gary*, of the Parish of *Aford* in the County of *Aberdeen* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, troubled



troubled with Lameness, and running Ulcers in both Knees and left Shoulder three years, by the use of the Hot and Lepers Bath, received Cure, having discharged her Crutches she walked stoutly, and shewed the parts aforesaid covered with Skin and Flesh, as before her Complaints, 17 Aug. 1682.

## XXXII.

Mary Elliot, fourteen years of Age, Daughter of John Elliot Merchant-Taylor of London, having many and foul Eruptions in the Skin, with rosie Spots at first, afterwards white Scales resembling an Elephantiasy from the time of her Birth, using the King's and Queen's Baths fourteen days received Cure 1682. the Disease appearing again the Spring and Fall immediately following, the young woman now in the Spring-time, without other help shew'd a clear white Skin and altogether Sound from her former Distemper in her Father's House, 6 May 1686.

Note, That the Famous Dr. Willis in his Practice of Physic, Sect. 3. c. 7. in this Disease condemns the use of Sulphurous Baths, but perhaps, his not so well distinguishing this Distemper, from an *Impetigo*, *Ring-worm*, or *Tetter*, might occasion that Censure; and the use of the Bath but one Season, when two three or more may be necessary, confirmed this Opinion, the second or third Season amending what was not rectified by the first.

## XXXIII.

Mr. John Cosens, of Hampshire, fifty years of Age, sometime Gun-smith to his Majesty Charles the Second,

cond, against *Norfolk-street* in the *Sirand*, of an *Ath-  
letic* habit of Body, *Sanguine*, and somewhat *Pletho-  
ric*, being suddenly seized with a Numness, and in  
great part want of Motion of all his Limbs, but espe-  
cially of the right Arm, having never used much  
Physick, and willing to take but one purging Potion,  
in three or four times using the King's and Queen's  
Baths, fell into a total loss of motion of Hand and  
Foot, which for the space of one or two days so af-  
flicted him, that he could no way move himself, but  
had no want of Sense; continuing the use of the  
same Baths, especially the King's, and using a corro-  
borating Lotion when out of the Bath in his Bed,  
recovered his former Motion, and returned well,  
12 Sept. 1682. He continues now well in *London*  
this 22 Feb. 1694.

## XXXIV.

To the former Cure, tho' somewhat before that,  
I shall add another like it. Some *Devonshire* Men of  
the better Rank, about the year 1676. came to *Bath*,  
partly out of Curiosity to see the Baths, and partly  
to accompany one of the Number that came for Cure  
of his Lameness; after a week or fortnights use of  
the Bath the lame Man in good measure recover'd,  
but one of the Sound having a full Body, and being  
in the nature of a Guide to the lame Man, staying  
in the Bath longer than usual, fell lame. Being called  
to the sound Man that was suddenly taken lame, I  
acquainted him with the Cause, and giving him such  
purging and strengthening Medicines as could be used  
in Bed, he was brought so forward, as that he might  
safely use the Bath again, and in ten times bathing  
in



in the same Bath, recovered that Motion which for a time was wholly lost; so that like the so much fam'd *Achilles* his Spear, *that made him sound, which gave the Wound.*

## XXXV.

*John Pyke* of *Exeter*, troubled with a Pain in his Heels seven years, could not stand without much Pain, but sit and lye without Pain, by four times using the Hot Bath, and standing long on the Springs, received Cure, 14 Oct. 1682.

## XXXVI.

Mrs. *Ann Lane* of *Banbury*, in the County of *Oxon*, Daughter of *Josiah Lane*, Doctor in *Physic*, and practising there, lame of the right Side, and using two Cruthes, came to *Bath* for Relief. The first season of using the Cross Bath, gave so much Benefit as to need only one Crutch. The next year, and two years following making use of the King's Bath, walked without a Crutch, by the help of a Staff, 14 June, 1684. I saw her at *Bath* needing no Staff, 28 June, 1686.

## XXXVII.

*Francis Laughton*, of the Parish of *St. Mark* in *Nottingham*, an ingenious Youth, came to *Bath*, the fifth of *May*, 1684. lame on the right Side, and with two Staves instead of Crutches; he had also a Tumour from Toe to Groin eighteen months before, two running Ulcers, one in the Leg, another in the Thigh; on the use of the Lepers Bath two months the Tumour fell, the Ulcers dried up, and all other

Complaints ceased, only some Crookedness remained on the lame Side, 6 *June*, 1684.

## XXXVIII.

An Eminent Lawyer, against the Advice of some Eminent Physicians in *London*, came to *Bath*, with great hazard of Life in the Journey, miserably afflicted with Swellings in the Feet, a Dropsy, and ill habit of Body; using the Cross Bath three or four weeks, to the Admiration of Himself and all Beholders, in great measure recovered. In *July*, 1684. before he left the *Bath*, he declared publickly he was cured.

## XXXIX.

Mr. *Charles Child*, Apothecary in *Bath*, having salt and acid Humours defluxing with much Pain on the Muscles and Tendons of the Leg, and back of the Foot, in the nature of a Rheumatism, which made him lame; by the use of the King's Bath ten or twelve times received Remedy, and walked as a sound Man, 30 *Sept.* 1684. Pain and Weakness sometimes return, but are always taken off by the use of the King's Bath.

## XL.

*Edward Shepheard*, Joyner of *Bath*, troubled from his Childhood with a *Palsy* in the Tongue, that he could neither speak plain, nor swallow well, swimming in the Bath, and diving for farthings as Boys use to do, applying his Mouth to a Cock then continually running, and taking the Water to the Root of the Tongue for a long time, at length recovered the use of his Voice, and strength of the Muscles of the



the Tongue subservient to the same: with a strong and audible Voice he related the same 26 *Sept.* 1684.

## XLI.

Mr. *William Perkins* of *London*, in the same Disease, much older than the former, using the King's Bath, and gargling with the Water of the same, received Benefit 20 *Oct.* 1686. Two years after he spake much plainer, and acknowledged the Benefit received from the Bath, 8 *March*, 1686.

## XLII.

The Honourable Sir *Robert Holmes* Knight, and Governour of the Isle of *Wight*, in old Aches and Bruises received at Sea, found nothing more Beneficial than the use of the Bath, which he generally made use of every year, and testified by three Brass Rings given to the Hot Bath, 1683. He used the Bath for the Gout in his right Hand, 20 *Sept.* 1688.

## XLIII.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Jorden*, Wife to *John Jorden* of *Stifford* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; came to Bath, and using the Queen's Bath three weeks, received Cure of her right Arm, which had been long weak, and deprived of Motion. Related by her Husband 5 *May*, 1686.

## XLIV.

The Noble Lady S. in the *Rheumatism* and Gout, received Benefit by the Cross Bath, 1685.

## XLV.

Colonel *Oliver Nichlis* having received great Benefit by the King's Bath in the *Palsy*, was confirmed in the same by drinking the Waters twenty one days in *Oct.* 1685. He drank the Waters again 1686.

## XLVI.

*Joan Lowther* of *Bristol*, thirty eight years of Age, lame on the right Side after Lying-in, the beginning of *May*, 1685. 17 *July* following came to *Bath*, and using the King's and Queen's Baths every day for six weeks had 1200 pumps on the Side affected, and whereas at her coming to *Bath* she could not move at all without help, she hung up her Crutches and walked without a Staff, returning well home, 28 *Aug.* 1685.

## XLVII.

A Gentlewoman of *Wells*, thirty two years of Age, and twelve years married but not with Child, taken suddenly with the *Palsy* of the left Side, and for ten months before using all kind of Remedies, at last came to *Bath* fifteen miles distant, 1664. where after usual Preparations and the use of some internal Remedies, the first Season she spent about six weeks in the use of the Bath, desisting then by reason of the Winter approaching, but the Benefit received at the end of the year last past gave Encouragement to her being early there the next Spring; where bathing all that Season, and the Summer Season following, she not only recovered the use of her Arm, Hand, Tongue, and in good measure the Leg, but returning  
to



to her Husband not many weeks after she conceived, and in the space of eighteen months was brought to bed and miscarried of five Children, the *Palsy* never after returning again. Dr. *Peirce* of *Bath* hath testified this in *Transact. Philosoph.* N. 166. who saw the Party above twenty years after her using the Bath free from the *Palsy*, with a numerous Issue, 1685.

## XLVIII.

*E. G.* Daughter of *R. G.* of *Bath*, Musician, having been from her Birth troubled with a scurfy and scaly Head, like an *Elephantiasis* or *Leprosy*, being also much afflicted with a *Fever* and pains in the Bowels; from which she was freed almost as soon as born, by my Advice, as the Parents did acknowledge, by the use of the King's Bath, and application of the Mud of the same, and some proper external Remedies had a sound Head and thick Hair, as if she never had been troubled with the former Disease. This I saw, 5 Nov. 1685.

## XLIX.

Mr. *Arthur Sherstone*, of *Bromham* in the County of *Wilts*, now at the *Devizes*, near fifty years of Age, after a short Journey was taken with a *Rheumatism*, which after violent Pains universal, seized on particular Parts, viz. Hand, Knee, and Foot, in the nature of the *Gout*. He also lost the motion of his lower Limbs; so that he was carried by *Tho. Broad* then his Servant, from the Bed to the Fire-side. Bleeding once or twice at the Arm, in larger Quantity than usual, and taking Medicines inwardly, and using Applications external in a due and regular manner,

ner, without the *Bath*, the Inflammations and Tumours in the Legs and Feet (as in *Hydropical Persons*) in great measure went off; the Legs and Feet regaining their proper Motion. But the running Pains continuing, and the Humours remaining settling on the Nerves, Muscles, and Tendons of the right and left Arm, so as to take away by turns, the use of both, I committed the Patient, very strong in his lower Limbs, to the moderate use of the temperate Queen's Bath in the Winter Season, by the use of which his Arms received motion as before, and the Pains first ceased then discharged: the Patient grew well, 4 Dec. 1685. He was well at *Bath* of that Disease, 7 Sept. 1688.

Mr. George Kelly of *Russel-street, Covent-garden*, Barber, thirty two years of Age, having been long troubled and almost worn out by extream tormenting Pains in his Stomach and Guts, with an ill affected habit of the Stomach; he had moreover an *Hectic Fever*, a *Quotidian intermittent*, and entred into a *Consumption*. In this condition he drank the Waters of the King's Bath and dry Pump there fourteen days, from three Pints to eight, and at a fortnights end perceived considerable Benefit, and continuing drinking a fortnight longer, found greater Benefit every day, and in a months time recovered a perfect state of Health, which he now enjoys. He bathed toward the end of the time four times in the Hot or Long Bath at night, after the Waters had freely passed the day before. He gave this Testimony, being under my Cure, 24 July, 1686. and subscribed  
George Kelly. LI.



LII.  
 Mr. *Henry Owen*, at the Sign of the *Angel* and *Crown* in *Thread-needle-street*, *London*, troubled with an ill Digestion, Wind, Obstruction of Urine, and tormenting griping Pains of the Bowels, came to *Bath* the second time (the first proving ineffectual) 1686. where he continued six weeks, and drank only three Points of the Water for a week at the King's Bath, and bathing fifteen days in the Cross Bath, drank the Waters of that Bath every day three Pints during that time, and received Cure on the place, which he found by degrees. After leaving the *Bath* he voided a great quantity of *Sabulous* and *Turbid* matter, for three months time, in his Urine; and now from a thin, Consumptive, and deplored habit of Body, he is become fleshy, of a good Countenance and concoction, and laudable healthy Temper. This Account I had from his own mouth, 8 *Febr.* 1686, and now continues Master of the same House, in good Health, 6 *Febr.* 1694.

LII.  
 Mr. *Moses Levermore*, Chirurgeon at *Nevis*, afflicted with the *Collic*, or *Belly-ake*, which afterwards turned to the *Palsy*; by the use of the King's and Cross Baths, received Cure 3 *Sept.* 1686. I saw him well in *London* 1688, 20 of *June*.

LIII.  
*Elias Pomeroy*, in the County of *Devon*, Esq; having the same Disease, and using the King's Bath  
 little

little more than one month found great Benefit; he had also many times six hundred pumps from the Dry-pump on the weak Hand, 4 *Sept.* 1686. In both these Persons the Muscle at the root of the right Thumb sunk very much, as observed in *Peter Bonamy*, Subdean of *Guernsey*, N. 28.

## LIV.

Mr. *John Trevor*, having received a Blow on the Fore-part of the Head, *Os petrosum*, and temporal Muscle, which much affected, and as it were shook the Brain, not without imminent danger of Life, and present injury both of Memory and Health; came to *Bath*, the beginning of *Aug.* 1686. After a months Continuance there and use of the Cross Bath, and Pump belonging to that Bath, on the Head and nape of the Neck, he found great Benefit, and acknowledged himself to be in a fair way of Recovery, 3 *Sep.* 1686. I saw him much better at *Rocheſter*, 26 *Apr.* 1688. which at that time he imputed to the Bath.

## LV.

Mr. *John Worley*, Vintner at the *Bull-head-Tavern* in *Clare-market*, troubled with the *Scurvy*, and ill disposition of Blood, whence *Eruptions* in the Skin, and hard Bumps in the same, like the stinging of Nettles, which gave him no small trouble; drank the Waters at the King's Bath three Weeks, commonly seven Pints, and at most nine; after seven times bathing in the King's Bath was freed of that Distemper. He gave testimony 4 *Sept.* 1686.

## LVI.



## LVI.

Mr. *Nicholas Tirvannion* of *London*, a *Portugal* Merchant, a Man of ancient make and Probity, in an elderly Age, being troubled with a *Sciatica* or *Hip-Gout*, which had much tormented him four months, came to *Bath* for Cure 19 *Aug.* 1686. and using the King's Bath only three weeks, with 3000 Pumps on the part affected, went away well, and so remained free from Pain and impediment in Motion, 17 *Jan.* 1686. I had this from his own mouth, at his House in *London*, and went very well into *Portugal*, 1688.

## LVII.

Mr. *John Pargiter*, Merchant of *London*, trading the same way, having old Aches, with too hot and sharp a disposition of the Blood; drank the Waters, and sometimes bathed two months, and found great Benefit, 10 *Aug.* 1686. He used the Bath, and drank the Waters 1690, and 1693. and was cured.

## LVIII.

*William Day*, of *Deptford* in the County of *Kent*, Shipwright, receiving a Fall in a Ship, and lying hard in the same, was much afflicted with a *Sciatica*, which held him one year, notwithstanding all the Help he could meet with in that time, came to *Bath* 1674. using Crutches, without which he could not move. After a fortnights bathing in the King's and Queen's Baths, and pumping, not exceeding 500 at one time, began to go without his Crutches, and a few weeks after hung up his Crutches in triumph

over the Disease. I heard the honest Man this day thankfully acknowledge at *London* his Cure by the Bath, and saw him strong and stoutly walking twelve years after, 9 May 1687. Mr. Charles Grey Apothecary in *Fan-church-street, London*, then present.

## LIX.

Charles Willoughby, Doctor in Physick, and a famous Practitioner in *Dublin*, troubled with the Gout, by the use of the Queen's Bath received Benefit. The fit that usually came at a certain time, the Bath kept off a month longer, and much promoting Perspiration, gave great hopes of shorter and milder Returns. He gave testimony 7 Oct. 1687. at *Bath*.

## LX.

John W. of *London*, having an Universal Palsy after a Rheumatism, and too much Bleeding, so that for a long time he used Crutches, by the use of the King's and Queen's Baths 1680. and some years following, received Cure; and tho' very well, in a grateful Acknowledgment of his Cure, frequented the Bath. Related at *London*, 2 Dec. 1687. I saw him well at the Bath, 10 Aug. 1688.

## LXI.

Cornelius Dyer of *Hedington*, in the County of *Wilts*, seventeen years of Age, having his Ham contracted five years, and tired with Advice of many Physicians, came to *Bath* 1664. and using the King's and Queen's Baths six times, had the contracted Ham relaxed and strengthened, and in fifteen days perfectly



fectly recovered, and so continued at this time of giving Testimony, 25 *June*, 1687. at *London*, then forty years of Age.

## LXII.

A Gentlewoman spitting much Blood, after the unsuccessful use of divers means for Cure, came to *Bath* with hazard of Life, and drinking the Waters cold, and never using the Bath, received Cure. She gave Testimony at *Bath* in *July*, 1688.

## LXIII.

*William Headach* of *Gillingham*, in the County of *Dorset*, Shooemaker, twenty two years of Age, lame in his lower Limbs, came to *Bath*, 5 *May*, 1687. The Parts affected wanted Sense and Motion, Hams contracted, and Legs so vexed with Cramps, that being contracted they stood crooked, till by main Strength they were stretched out again. After three weeks using the King's Bath, and once the Queen's, went away without any sensible Benefit; but after eight weeks time at Home he perceived Strength to come on by degrees, and about *Michaelmas* fell to his Trade of making Shooes, and this year came twenty Miles on foot, on no other Account than to see the Bath that had done him so much good, and is now in perfect Sense and motion of all his Limbs, which he testified 23 of *June*, 1688. giving Glory to God, and Honour to the Bath, by hanging up his Crutches near the Throne of K. *Bladud*, over the Parting of the King's and Queen's Baths.

to admit and in testimony of his recovery, and to continue at this time of his recovery, as is shown in the following

## LXIV.

*Hugh Ivy*, Master of Arts and Rector of *Fasoot* near *Bath*, in the County of *Somerset*, in too great Bulk of Body, and Corpulent Habit, drank the Waters of the Dry-pump King's Bath, and acknowledged Benefit the latter end of *Aug.* 1688.

and never recovered his usual strength, and drinking the Waters of the Dry-pump King's Bath, and acknowledged Benefit the latter end of *Aug.* 1688.

## LXV.

*Joan Binmore* of *Exeter*, for Benefit received in the *Rheumatism*, which had superinduced both *Palsy* and *Dropsy*, by drinking the Waters, and use of the Mud of the King's Bath, gave Thanks publicly in the Church of *St Peter and Paul* at *Bath*, 20 *Aug.* 1688.

The Parts affected were the Arms and Motion, Hands and Feet, and in his lower Limbs, came to Bath, 7 May, 1688.

## LXVI.

Another Woman, a Stranger, troubled with the *Palsy*, and Lodging in the House of *Thomas Parker* Chairman at *Bath*, at the same time acknowledged Benefit.

Weeks using the King's Bath, and once the King's Bath, and acknowledged Benefit.

## LXVII.

A Gentlewoman of Quality of *London*, after trial of many Physicians there, continuing grievously troubled night and day with the *Whites*, when she came to *Bath*, entered the Cross Bath, by my Advice, 27 *July*, 1688. and within the space of one month, bathing gently in the Bath aforesaid, and making no use of Medicines she brought with her, after three times bathing from the time she came to 24 of *Aug.* I writ this Account, heard nothing of her Disease, and declared she was free from it 23 *Aug.* 1688. and so continues 9 *Febr.* 1694. In this

this



this noble Person, the Womb, and Parts about it being weakened by hard Labour, were strengthened by the Bath, she also drank the Waters moderately.

## LXVIII.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Booth*, in memory of her Cure of Lameness received by the Cross Bath, hung up her Staff against the new Marble Cross, erected by *John Earl of Melfort*, in the middle of that Bath, 3 Sept. 1688.

## LXIX.

Mrs. *Noble* returned lame to *London* after long use of the King's Bath, in a very disconsolate Condition, but in short time after writ she found great Benefit, in Aug. 1688.

## LXX.

Another lame Woman of *Herefordshire*, by the use of the King's Bath one Season, received cure on the place in the same year and month.

## LXXI.

Mr. *Collins Woolrich* Apothecary in *Salop*, long troubled with frequent Vomitings, a weak Stomach, ill Concoction, want of Appetite, and slippery Bowels, drinking the Water at the King's Bath, received Cure, and gave publick Thanks in the great Church at *Bath*, dedicated to the Memory of the Apostles *Peter and Paul*, 7 Sept. 1688.

## LXXII.

Mr. *Robert Harrington* of *London*, having been a long time greatly afflicted with the Spleen, the

Tone

Tone of the Stomach and Bowels being too much relaxed by Over-purgations and Wind; confessed he received much Benefit by bathing in the Queen's and King's Baths, 7 Sept. 1688. He said the drinking the Water did not agree. This among *Anomalous Observations*.

## LXXIII.

*Fisher Littleton* Doctor of Laws, residing and practising at *Doctors Commons* in *London*, much afflicted with *Colic Pains*, and finding no Relief from Advice of very eminent Physicians, at the Point of Death, came to *Bath* for Ease, and drank the Waters at the King's Bath at fit Seasons many Days, especially Spring and Fall, for two years. The first year he received Good, the second in a manner recovered, wanting very little of a Cure, which he afterwards obtained by the same Means. He gave Testimony 24 Sept. 1688. For further Confirmation he drank the Waters again, 1690.

## LXXIV.

Mr. *Henry Higdon* of *London*, sixteen years of Age, having Half his Body from the Navel downwards, nummed and very weak in *December* before, with Contractions in the lower Limbs, total loss of Motion, but not of Sense, came to *Bath* 6 May, 1687. and using the King's and Queen's Baths two months, went away out of heart, without any Benefit. After one Weeks stay at Home he found in the Parts formerly benumbed a sense of Pain, but easie to be born, the Animal Spirits then beginning to creep and resume their Motion, from which time Strength every



every day increased, so that in a months time he could move two or three Steps with a very little help; after another month more, and by the Blessing of God, about *Christmas* he walked without a Staff, and the twenty first of *April* walked abroad, and now useth a Staff for Fashion sake only, not for Necessity. This Account from his own mouth the 24 *Sept.* 1688. at *Bath*, when using the King's Bath for Confirmation, he gave publick Thanks to God, the prime Founder and Creator of the Baths, whence all Good things come, and subscribed *Henry Higdon.*

## LXXV.

*Ambrose Gill*, of *Bradnitch* in the County of *Devon*, forty two years of Age, having a general Weakness in all his Limbs fourteen years, and thirteen weeks, before his coming to *Bath* so weak that he could not go, came to *Bath* on Horseback 10 *Sept.* 1688. used the King's and Queen's Baths fourteen days, drank somewhat of the Waters when he bathed, and more when he bathed not, and 25 *Sept.* went away cured. This I had from Mr. *Ralph Fowler*, who was with him all the time at *Bath*, and saw *Gill* go away with the use of all his Limbs.

## LXXVI.

*Thomas Bonny* of *London*, fifteen years of Age, having for a long time had a *Fistula* in the inner part of his right Thigh, much swollen from the Groin to the Knee, in the month of *Aug.* 1688. came to *Bath*, and bathing in the King's and Queen's Baths, and sometimes drinking of the Waters there, the  
finuous

sinuous *Ulcer* became cleansed, the Orifice almost closed, and the Tumour abated. He declared this Benefit 1 Oct. 1688. The same Person having another *Fistula* in the Leg, scaled a Bone from the *Tibia* in the use of the Bath. This Benefit he received at the *Bath*, since which time, he grew much worse, and is not yet cured.

## LXXVII.

Another Youth of *London*, nine years of Age, having a *Fistula* in the outer Side of the left Thigh, found great Benefit by the Bath, 2 Oct. 1688.

## LXXVIII.

A poor lame Man 1688. came to *Bath* as well as he could, and used the King's, Queen's and Lepers Baths many weeks, went away without Benefit, and the next Spring returned cured, without other Help. He gave publick Thanks for a perfect Recovery the 12 Oct. 1688. and Lodged at the House of *Thomas Parker*, Chairman at *Bath*.

## LXXIX.

*Edward Wyke* Gentleman, of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, much troubled with the *Spleen* and *Colic*, came to *Bath* 23 of *July* 1688. so full of Pain and very weak that he went crooked, scorched with a continual *Feaver* and great Thirst; drank the Waters from the King's Bath, Dry-pump, as much as he could bear for many days, after one month past he drank further on, and by long and constant drinking the Waters without certain Doses recovered perfectly on the place. For which so surprizing a Benefit,



Benefit, the pious Man gave publick Thanks to God the great Reliever in all Diseases, and supreme Physician of Mankind, in the Church of St. *Peter and Paul* in *Bath*, 22 *Sept.* 1688. and gratefully desired this Remembrance.

*Note.* In this Gentleman, 'tis very remarkable the Bath Water did not pass the common Way by Urine or Stool, but chiefly by Sweat; and that he was never above once or twice in the Bath.

## LXXX.

*Thomas Boniface* of *London*, about fifty years of Age, in a *Palsey*, and Weakness of the lower Limbs, in the month of *June* came to *Bath* with Crutches, and using the King's and Queen's Baths one month, laid aside his Crutches, which he hung up at his going away well, with great Joy, 1688. In a short time after he began to use the Bath, he could walk on foot to the Bath, and back again to his Lodging without help.

## LXXXI.

*Edward Huddle* of *Chesham*, in the County of *Bucks*, about the end of *August*, came to *Bath* with running *Ulcers* over all his Body, after great Charges for Cure, almost despairing of Relief, came to these Waters as the last help and hope of his Health, and using the King's and Queen's Baths six weeks, and drinking sparingly of the Water in the Baths, his *Ulcers* healed, and went away well in *Sept.* 1688.

## LXXXII.

*Ann Walker* of *Herefordshire*, came 1682. in a  
H Waggon,

Waggon, having lost the use of all her Limbs, so that she could not stand, much less go, but was carried in Arms like a Child, used the King's Bath all the Summer without any Benefit; the next Spring coming again, found Good, and the Fall following using the same Bath again, perfectly recovered. From her Relation 1688.

## LXXXIII.

*Henry Jones a Dutchman*, coming to *Bath*, with the loss of the use of his right Arm and Hand, and using the King's and Queen's Baths fourteen days, received Cure the same year.

## LXXXIV.

A Woman of *Herefordshire*, forty years of Age, and three years so afflicted with the *Rheumatism*, that for all that time she could neither dress nor feed her self, with Hands and Feet much swollen, came to *Bath*, 1683. used the King's and Queen's Baths three weeks, and received Cure. At the end of one Week she could put on her Clothes, and help her self to Meat.

## LXXXV.

*Henry Cutler of Lampert*, in the County of *Somerset*, Blacksmith, long troubled with a *Palsy Universal*, and involuntary Trembling, especially of the Legs, used the King's Bath three months, and went away without Benefit, but in eight weeks time after leaving the Bath, Strength did return to the weak Parts; and about *Michaelmas* the year following he came to *Bath* on foot, and gave to the Guides and Chairmen each a pair of Tobacco-tongues, of his own



own Work, which he brought with him, and were seen by me.

## LXXXVI.

*Tabitha Taylor*, of the Hospital of *St. Thomas* within the Burrough of *Southwark*, came to *Bath*, 1684. with Hams so contracted that she went upon her Knees, and promoted her Motion with hand and foot, using the King's and Queen's Baths three months, was able to stand upright, and without Crutch or Staff, went away cured.

## LXXXVII.

A Young Man of *Warwickshire*, troubled with Pains universal from a *Rheumatism*, 1684. used the Kings and Queen's Baths four months, went away with greater Pains about the Feast of *All Saints*, which so afflicted him as to deprive him of Sleep and Rest. He came to the *Bath* with Crutches, and going away by reason of great Tendernefs could not use them, but about *Lady-day* next ensuing, came to *Bath* on foot in good Health, and so continues.

*Note.* Hence it appears, the hotter Baths, in Affections purely Rheumatic, exasperate the Disease.

## LXXXVIII.

A Young Woman named *Dorothy Rossington*, near *London*, having Scales falling from all her Body, especially in the morning in Bed, which usually attend the *Leprosy* called *Elephantiasy*, came to *Bath* in *July* 1688. and using the King's and Queen's Baths six months received Cure, only some Itching remained about the Fingers, which had no relation to the former Distemper.

## LXXXIX.

*William King* of *Bromham* in the County of *Wilts*, long troubled with a Coldness of Body, and continual Shaking not unlike those in an *Ague*, and in so great a degree of Coldness and Chill, that when many Cloths were laid upon him he scarce felt any Heat, and did use to sleep between two Beds; came to *Bath* 1688. the last day of *August*, and using the King's and Queen's Baths fourteen days, received Cure of the said Coldness and Tremblings. He went away 13 *Sept.* 1688.

## XC.

*Thomas Smart*, of the same County and Place, so tormented with Gripings in the Bowels that he could neither stand upright nor sit, taking rest no other ways than by bowing his Body, and leaning his Head on a *Joint-stool* in a forward posture, came to *Bath* the week before *Whitsontide* 1688. drank the Waters, and used the King's and Queen's Baths, and received Cure. Concerning this and the Ten immediately foregoing, *Thomas Parker* Chairman at *Bath* gave Testimony, 13 *Oct.* 1688.

## XCI.

*W. M. Esq;* in old Aches received Benefit from the Long or Hot Bath, 20 *Aug.* 1688.

## XCII.

A Gentlewoman of *London*, troubled with *Rheumatism* and *Scurvy*, used the Cross Bath one month, and said she found Benefit, 22 *Aug.* 1688.

## XCIII.



XCIII.

A Matron of *Devonshire*, in an *Inveterate Rheumatism*, using the Cross Bath received Benefit the 30 *Aug.* 1688.

XCIV.

Mr. *Richard Young*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, having a Weakness in the Ankle, by the use of the Cross Bath and Pump in that Bath, received Strength in *Aug.* 1688.

XCV.

A Worthy Knight of *Devonshire*, in Obstructions of the Liver and Bladder of Gall, by drinking of the Waters twenty one days from the Pump at the King's Bath, received Benefit, 8 *Oct.* 1688.

XCVI.

*Joseph Pleydall*, Arch-Deacon of *Chichester*, in *Rheumatic* Affections, and full habit of Body, by the use of the Cross Bath received great Benefit, 4 *Oct.* 1688. He drank the Waters in the Morning and bathed at Night.

XCVII.

A certain Person unknown, for Benefit received in Distempers relating to the Passages of Urine, gave publick Thanks in the Church of *St. Peter and Paul* in *Bath*, 14 *Oct.* 1688.

XCVIII.

Returning from a long Journey I had then rode, and falling into a very painful *Sciatica* presently after, by the use of the King's Bath only three times, I received Cure, 18 *Sept.* 1675.

XCIX.

Having also a Weakness in the Wrist of my right Hand, using the same Bath, and taking five hundred pumps from the Pump of the King's Bath, by the Blessing of God I had present Help and Strength, 14 *Sept.* the same year.

C.

In the year 1688. 1 of *May*, being at *Rocheſter* in *Kent*, and willing to see that antient Cathedral there, and the Dock at *Chatham*, after kind Entertainment on board some of his Majesty's Ships, too late at Night I passed the Water, and immediately lost the use of my right Hand and Arm by a *Rheumatism*, which by Blood-letting, and some Topics, I afterwards recovered at *London*; but the Weakness of the Parts still continuing, I received Strength in the same, by the use of the Cross, Queen's and King's Baths at *Bath*, taking several pumps from the Pump in the King's Bath, and that Hand with which, by the Goodness of God, I now write, received perfect Cure.

### My Own OBSERVATIONS.

I. **I**N the year 1713. Sir *John Clopton*, of *Clopton* in *Warwickshire*, 76 years of Age, came to *Bath* severely afflicted with a *Scorbutic cutaneous* Disease; he bathed two or three times in a week for ten weeks, went from *Bath* perfectly recover'd, his Distemper never return'd. Dr. *Bave* was his Physician. Sir *Hugh Clopton* his Son gave me this Account, on *Nov.* 9. 1733. with leave to publish.

II. Mrs.



II. Mrs. *Duncalf*, a Maiden Gentlewoman lives at *Stafford*, about nine years since came to *Bath*, with a stubborn *Cutaneous* Disease extremely troublesome, having consulted several Persons in vain, came to *Bath*, and by bathing often, and drinking the Waters one Season was perfectly recover'd, and the Disease never return'd. This I receiv'd from her self at St. *Albans*, Apr. 22. 1734. with leave to publ.

III. Mrs. *Eliz. Calender* born at *Jamaica*, lost the use of her Limbs, and extremely wasted, came to *Bath*, July 11. 1733. stay'd till Oct. by bathing often and drinking the Waters, and pumping on the Parts affected, was perfectly recover'd. This I received from her self, May 21, 1734.

IV. A Gentlewoman 33 years of Age, after a violent Exercise, caused a spitting of Blood, and was wasted to a very great Degree, she was six months taking Medicines, and by Degrees stay'd the flux of Blood, but great Pains, and loss of Appetite continued, she came to *Bath* the last Season, and was recommended to me, I prescrib'd Medicines to be taken in Bath Water without Success, and because she was a Consumptive Person, and subject to a flux of Blood, I was timorous of prescribing Bathing, I waited on her to the Cross Bath, and order'd her to stay the first time a quarter of an hour, the second half an hour, and by degrees near an hour, her Pains abated the first time, and by repeated Bathings perfectly restored a lost Appetite, and no flux of Blood return'd.

return'd. She remains now in perfect Health. You have several Cures of this kind in *Guidott's Collection* by Bathing.

V. *Humphrey Moneux Esq;* of *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, was seiz'd with so troublesome a Cough that no Person could sleep near him, and wasted to a very great degree, consulted several Eminent Physicians without Success, went to *Bath* and drank the Waters, by which his Cough was abated, his Appetite restor'd, and in one Season perfectly recover'd. It is almost ten years, and he never relaps'd. This I receiv'd from himself in *May* last, 1734.

VI. A Merchant born in *Holland*, about thirty years of Age, after making several Voyages to *Gibraltar*, *Jamaica*, &c. by Exercise in a Ware-house caus'd violent Sweatings, neglected changing Linnen in season, till it became extreme cold to his Back, and brought violent Pains on his Neck, Back, and other Parts, the Physicians in *London*, and Surgeons could by no means give him any Ease. He came to *Bath* in *April*, 1734. bathed six days together, an hour at a time, pump'd on, and brush'd the Parts affected, afterwards by bathing three days more is perfectly recovered. This I receiv'd from himself, *June* 1. 1734.

Of



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Of the SUN, from *Miller's Dictionary*.

**T**HE Sun has usually been reckon'd among the Number of Planets, but he ought rather to be numbred among the fix'd Stars.

According to the *Copernican Hypothesis*, which is now generally receiv'd, and which has even Demonstration on its Side, the Sun is the Center of the Planetary and Cometary System; round which all the Planets and Comets, and our Earth among the rest, revolve in different Distances from the Sun. But the Sun, tho' thus eas'd of that prodigious Motion, whereby the Antients imagin'd him to revolve daily round our Earth; yet is he not a perfectly quiescent Body?

From the Phænomena of his Maculæ or Spots, it evidently appears, that he has a Rotation round his Axis, like that of the Earth, whereby the natural Day is measur'd, only slower.

Some of these Spots have made their first Appearance near the Edge or Margin of the Sun, and have been seen some time after on the opposite Edge; whence after a Stay of about fourteen Days, they have reappear'd in their first Place, and taken the same Course over again, finishing their intire Circuit in twenty seven Days time, which is hence deduced to be the Period of the Sun's Rotation round his Axis.

The Motion of the Spots is from East to West; whence it is concluded, that of the Sun, to which the other is owing, is from East to West.

Dr. *Hook* thinks it reasonable to conclude, that the Superficies of the Sun is cover'd with Air or Atmosphere, or some other fluid Body; and that this Atmosphere, tho' possibly eighty times thicker than that about the Earth, yet in comparifon of the vast Diameter of the Sun's Body, becomes wholly invifible to us, tho' affifted by the beft Telescopes.

He fuppofes it alfo to look as bright as the Body of the Sun it felf, and that it is really the Shell of this Atmosphere, and not the very Body of the Sun that fhines. And from hence he fays, that all the Phænomena of the Maculæ, and Fæculæ of the Sun will be folv'd, and that they are only Clouds or Smoaks in this Atmosphere.

He concludes, that the Sun it felf within this Atmosphere is a Solid and Opacous Body, from thefe Reafons: 1. The Conftancy of its Rotation.

2. The Fixednefs of its Axis.

3. The Power of its Gravitation or Attraction towards its Center.

He concludes, that thefe prove its Solidity, and Opacity from the Difappearing of the Solar Spots in the Limb, and their not returning backwards, as they would feem to do if the Body were transparent as the Atmosphere is, or the Flame of a Candle, or the Radiation or hazy Light about the Nucleus of a Comet, thro' which, as well as thro' its Beard, the fmall fix'd Stars may be feen.

He thinks the superficial Parts of the Sun to confift



fiſt of Bodies, Similar to our Nitre and Sulphur, and that theſe are ſet on Fire, and conſequently, that the Phyſical Cauſe of its Light is the actual Burning or Fire of its ſuperficial Parts.

Nor can there be any Objection of Moment brought againſt this Hypotheſis, from the danger of the Sun, Fire being burnt quite out in ſo many thouſand Years as it hath been in Being; (for ſays he) ſuppoſing it to have grown ſome Minutes leſs, ſince it began to give Light, none can contradict it by any Obſervations we have upon Record.

For ſuppoſing we had Aſtronomical Obſervations of 4000 Years ſtanding, as we have none above 2000 of that kind; and allowing that the Sun's Diameter had then been obſerv'd to be as many Minutes as it is now; yet it could not be concluded, that the Sun did not loſe a Mile in Diameter every Year, and conſequently be now 4000 Miles leſs in Diameter, than it then was.

For ſince his Diameter is near 87 times greater than that of the Earth, which latter he ſuppoſes 8000 Miles, then the Sun's muſt be 696000 Miles. Now 4000 is but 174 part of the Diameter, and conſequently would have diminifh'd it but  $\frac{1}{174}$  of a Minute, which is a much leſs Quantity than the Antients pretended to obſerve to.

But ſuppoſing they could have obſerv'd even to Seconds, yet they could not have contradicted it, becauſe it is poſſible the Sun may have approached as much nearer us as that Diminution amounts to, and for which, he ſaith, he could ſhew a Reaſon.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* alſo in his Opticks, gives good

Reason to suppose the Sun and fix'd Stars to be great Earths, vehemently Hot; whose Heat is conserv'd by the Greatness of their Bodies; and the mutual Action, and Reaction between them, and the Light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their Fixity, but also by the vast Weight and Density of the Atmosphere incumbent on them, and every way strongly compressing them, and condensing the Vapours, and Exhalations which arise from them.

The Light seems to be emitted from the Sun and fix'd Stars, (which probably are Suns to other Systems) much after the manner as Iron, when heated to such a Degree as to be just going into Fusion by the vibrating Motion of its Parts, emits with Force and Violence copious Streams of liquid Fire all around: Great Bodies must preserve their Heat longest, and that, perhaps in proportion to their Diameters.

Sir *Isaac Newton* hath made it probable, that the great Comet in the year 1680. in its Perihelion, went so near the Sun, as that it acquir'd a Heat which would not intirely go off in 50000 Years: whence we may guess, that if the Sun and fix'd Stars be only Collections of dense and solid Matter, like the Planets, but heated to a very intense Degree, they may be many Millions of Years, without losing any considerable part of their Heat.

According to *Cassini*, the Sun's Distance from the Earth is 172800000 *English* Miles.

That the Substance of the Sun is Fire, is thus prov'd: the Sun shines, and his Rays collected by  
concave



concave Mirrors or convex Lens's, burn, consume, and melt the most solid Bodies, or else convert them into Ashes or Glafs. Wherefore as the solar Rays are diminish'd by their Divertency in a Duplicate Ratio of the Distances reciprocally taken, tis evident their Force and effect is the same when collected by a burning Lens or Mirrour, as if we were at such Distance from the Sun where they were equally dens'd. The Sun's Rays therefore in the Neighbourhood of the Sun, produce the same Effects as might be expected from the most vehement Fire; consequently the Sun is of a fiery Substance. Hence it follows, that its Surface is every where fluid; that being the Condition of Flame.

Indeed it is not absolutely determin'd whether the whole Body of the Sun be a Fluid, as some think; or Solid, as others: but as there are no other Marks, whereby to distinguish Fire from other Bodies, but Light, Heat, a Power of Burning, Consuming, Melting, Calcining and Vitrifying, we don't see what should hinder, but that the Sun may be a Globe of Fire like ours, invested with Flame. Since the Maculæ are form'd out of the solar Exhalations, it appears that the Sun is not pure Fire; but that there are heterogeneous Particles mixed along with it.

As for the Distance of the Sun, Astronomers are not agreed; the Reason is, that the Determination thereof depends on that of the Parallax of the Sun not being to be found without a long and operose Calculation.

Some make the mean Distance of the Sun from the Earth 7490 Diameters of the Earth, others 10000, others 12000. The

The learned *Herman Boerhaave* treating concerning Fire, says, we have two vulgarly reputed Sources or Funds of it, *viz.* in the Sun, and the Centre of the Earth.

For the first, we have the concurrent Opinion of the Philosophers of all Ages except one, who held the Sun to be cold.

As to the Central Fire, tho' our Observations do not go so far, yet this is manifest, that there is an ample Proportion of Fire under Ground; and even that Fire appears much more abundant there than on the Surface; so that at least a Subterraneous Fire must be granted.

They who dig Mines, Wells, &c. constantly observe, that while they are yet but little below the Surface, they find it a little Cool; as they proceed lower it grows much Colder, as being then beyond the Reach of the Sun's Heat, insomuch that Water will freeze almost instantaneously; and hence the use of Ice Houses, &c. But a little lower, about forty or fifty Feet, it begins to grow a little Warmer, so that no Ice can bear it; and then the deeper they go, still the greater Heat, till at length it endangers the Stoppage of Respiration, and puts out their Candles.

*Morinus*, a French Author, who had the Curiosity to descend himself into the Mines of *Hungary*, some of which are three or four hundred Fathoms deep, relates, that after he had descended about an hundred Fathoms, he came into a very warm Region of the Earth, which lasted to the Bottom of the Mine; being so hot both in Winter and Summer, that



that the Labourers usually work without their Cloaths: He adds, that he himself was scarce able to bear the Heat. He was further told by the Overseers, that it was universal; the lower they descend beyond an hundred Fathoms, the Hotter it still growing.

Dr. *Boerhaave* adds, that if they venture farther with a lighted Candle, than the Place where it puts their Candles out, shall be found full of Flame; as once happen'd in the Coal Pits in *Scotland*, where a hardy Digger, descending to an unusual Depth, with a Light in his hand; the Fumes which are there found very copious, caught Fire thereby (they being no other than Oil or Sulphur greatly Rarefy'd and Volatiz'd by Heat) and burnt the whole Mountain down. It seems as if Nature had lodg'd another Sun in the Centre, to contribute on its Part to the giving of Motion to Bodies, and to the promoting of Generation, Nutrition, Vegetation, and Fossils; and that all Productions under Ground in particular, as of Metals, Salts, &c. are wholly owing thereto.

How this Subterraneous Sun arose may admit of some doubt; whether it was formed there from the Beginning, like the Sun in the Firmament, or gradually produc'd by a secondary Collection of Vague Fire into the place.

What pleads in favour of the former Opinion are Vulcanoes, or burning Mountains, which appear to have existed from the first Ages: for *Aetna's* Flames are spoke of among the ancient Poets, as even then of great Antiquity; and such Mountains are found  
in

in the coldest Regions, viz. *Nova Zembla*, and *Iceland*; as well as the hottest, as *Borneo*, &c.

As to this, Mr. *Boyle* observes, that it cannot be reasonably pretended, that the Subterranean Heat proceeds from the Rays of the Sun, since they Heat not the Earth above six or seven Feet deep, even in Southern Countries. And if the lower Part of the Earth were of its own Nature cold, and receiv'd the Heat it affords only from the Sun, the deeper Men descend therein, the less degree of Heat and Steams they would meet with.

Dr. *Boerhaave* adds, that as to the other Opinion, it is urg'd, that Source of Fire might have arose there in Time, on the Principle of Gravity. For though Fire be by Nature equally disseminated every where, yet as we shew it to be a Body, and invested with the other Properties of Body, it must have Weight, and in Consequence thereof must have a Tendency towards the Center. Hence it must be accumulated deep under Ground; and the more so, the nearer the Centre, which may be esteem'd the common Seat and Receptacle it all tends to.

This may receive some Confirmation from hence, that the Central Space is allow'd to be possess'd by the heaviest and most solid Bodies, but we know of nothing to enter the Pores of these Bodies, and make them more solid than others except Fire.

Dr. *Boerhaave*, It is, says he, much safer to say, that the Sun has the Power of determining Fire, than that it furnishes it. The case may be the same as in Mr. *Villete's* Mirrour, which when exposed to the naked Sun, produces such amazing Effects, and yet has



has no effect at all, if cover'd by the Interposition of a Cloud or the like: the Mirror may appear the Cause of Burning, but it is only an Instrument necessary thereto; and the Sun may be no more.

If now the Sun impel the matter of the Fire in right Lines, we call it Light, which light is not any fiery Corpuscles in the Sun it self, but the Vague Fire above mention'd, put in a new Determination by the Sun, and collected into some one place.

Hence arises Heat, for all Heat depends on Fire; nor is it felt, unless increased in proportion to our Senses, *i. e.* so as to be capable of affecting our Organs.

While the Sun is above the Horizon he impells all the Rays, before Vague and Fluctuating towards a Focus; and such Impulsion or Determination is always in right Lines; so that all our Light, Heat, and Colour, is the Effect of rectilinear Motion.

If there were no Sun, nor any Body to supply its place, there would be no Heat, *i. e.* the Fire would not be determined in right Lines: so that the Sun is the Father of all Heat; or some other Body that acts in the same manner as the Sun: for the Sun does not make Heat, but only the Difference between the Heat of the Day and Night.

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**OBSERVATIONS communicated to Dr. GUIDOTT, some before his Time, others at Bath, and others since.**

I. **S**IR *Humphrey Lloyd* Kt. by a Fall from his Horſe at *Milan* in *Italy*, occaſion'd Pains, *Sciatica*, &c. by bathing fix times was perfectly recover'd. From his own Teſtimony.

II. Mr *Rich. Row* Miniſter in an Univerſal Palfey in the year 1629.

III. Sir *Francis Stoner* of *Stoner* in the County of *Oxon*, in great Weakneſs from the Gout in 1625.

IV. In the year 1640, a *Welſh* Gentleman concern'd in the Silver Mines in *Wales* was ſtricken with a poyſonous Steam, with the loſs of all his Limbs.

V. Madam *Pint*, near *Barnſtadle* in the County of *Devon*, in the year 1658. came to Bath.

VI. The Hon. Lady *Noel*, lame, and afflicted with convulſive Motions, came to Bath in *Aug.* 1660.

VII. The Aunt of the former Lady in Relaxations and Weakneſs, came to Bath at the ſame time.

VIII. The Noble Dame *Eliz. Spencer* in the Gout came to Bath, *Aug.* 16. 1669. Theſe laſt three are Dr. *Mapler's* Obſervations.

By Bathing in the King's, Queen's, and Croſs Baths were perfectly recover'd.

Dr.



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Dr. GUIDOTT's REGISTER of BATH.

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The Second Century.

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I. **S**IR *Rich. Crump*, Kt. and Alderman of the City of *Bristol*, much grieved with old Aches occasion'd by a Fall from his Horse, came to Bath 1676.

II. *Rich. Vernon*, Son of Mr. *Geo. Vernon*, Rector of *Burton* on the Water in the County of *Gloucester*, fourteen years of Age, ten years troubled with a Leprosy, came to Bath in *June* 1689.

III. *Francis Hechington* of *North-Allerton* in the County of *York*, thirty one years of Age, came to Bath *June* 10. 1689. with a white Swelling on his left Knee.

IV. *Hen. Clempson* of *Eversholt* in the County of *Bedford*, Shoemaker, came to Bath, *Whitmond* 1687. with a white dry Leprosy.

V. The Rt. Rev. *Thomas* Lord Bish. of *Bath* and *Wells*, came to Bath 1690. in the Month of *Sept*.

VI. The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of *Bristol* came to Bath at the same for a Disorder in the Spleen.

VII. *J. Matthew* Esq; used the King's and Queen's Baths many years, and receiv'd great Benefit by them.

VIII. *Orlando Pain* long troubled with a filthy Dropsy, came to Bath in the Winter 1690. and receiv'd Cure.

IX. Mr. *James Ellesbie*, Vicar of *Chiswick* upon *Thames*, in the lax'd Tone of the Fibres of the Stomach and Guts, came to Bath in 1690.

X. *James Hastings* of the *Catherine-Wheel* in the City of *Bath*, in the years 1688, and --89. troubled with an Universal Palsey.

XI. Mr. *Francis Mollineux* of *Stratford* upon *Avon* in the County of *Warwick*, fixty five years of Age, having lost the use of his right Hand and Arm, came to Bath, *June 24.* 1690.

XII. *Rob. Sheyler* at the *Turk's Head* Coffee-House in Bath, troubled with a Sciatica, *Aug. 6.* 1690.

XIII. A Gentlewoman return'd Thanks (in the Church of *St. Peter and Paul*) to Almighty God for Benefit receiv'd at Bath.

XIV. Madam *Wogan* of *London* came to Bath, lame in 1689.

XV. Mr. *Will. Dixie* of *Market-Bosworth* in the County of *Leicester*, afflicted with a Rheumatism, came to Bath *Aug. 23.* 1690.

XVI. Mrs. *Eliz. Crapon* of *Marleborough* in the County of *Wilts*, came to Bath *May 1.* 1690. troubled with Histerical Fits, with a contracted Cold, wither'd Hand, and Arm, lame on the left Side, gave Testimony of a perfect Cure in *Sept.* 1692. in the presence of Mr. *Tho. Gibbs* Apothecary in Bath.

XVII. *Charles Denham* of *Bishop's-gate-street*, *London*, thirty years of Age, came to Bath in *July* 1689. troubled with great Weakness and want of motion of both Legs for the space of two years.

XVIII. *Geor. Downshead* in *Somersetshire* Esq; in Arthritick Distempers, came to Bath in 1692.

XIX.



XIX. Mr *J. Burrough* of *Bednall-Green* in *Middlesex*, came to Bath *Aug. 3. 1692.* with a *Sciatica*.

XX. Mr. *Hugh Hall* of *Nantwich* in the County of *Chester*, in an inveterate Spleen came to Bath 1692.

XXI. Mr. *Wilkins* Prebendary of *Landaffe* troubled with a *Sciatica*, came to Bath in *June 1683.*

XXII. *Rich. Robinson* of *West-Chester* Soldier, by Wounds receiv'd in his Head and right Arm, lost the use of his Arm, came to Bath in *July 1689.*

XXIII. *John Burch* of *Goodhurst* in the County of *Kent* came to Bath *Apr. 30. 1691.* with a White dry scurfy Skin and Head with reddish Spots under the Scales.

XXIV. *J. Clark* of *Palten* in *Somersetshire*, Cordwainer, came to Bath *Sept. 26. 1692.* troubled with a *Sciatica* twelve Months.

XXV. *Mary Yates* of *Rofs* in *Herefordshire*, with a great Weakness of Limbs came to Bath, *Oct. 17. 1692.*

XXVI. The Hon. Lord *John Mordant* came to Bath *Sept. 9. 1692.* with a great Contraction of the Right Ham, which hindred both use and motion of that Leg.

XXVII. A Child of Mr. *Rich. Ford* Apothecary at Bath, sixteen weeks old, troubled with Phlegm in the Chest, and Asthmatical Sweats, *Mar. 26. 1693.*

XXVIII. *John Comer* of *Bratton Fleming* near *Barnstaple* in the County of *Devon*, came to Bath *May-day, 1692.* troubled with a *Sciatica*.

XXIX. Mrs. *Marg. Hall* a Surgeon's Daughter in *Rofs* in *Herefordshire*, came to Bath *June 6. 1693.*

XXX. *Dan. Weare* of *Brockenborough* near *Malmf-bury*, came to Bath lame in a Cart, 4 *July, 1692.*

XXXI.

XXXI. *Jos. Peak* of *North Gorely* near *Fording-bridge* in the County of *Southampton*, came to Bath 24 May, 1692. with a lame Arm and contracted Fingers.

XXXII. *Hertby Harper* a Leper came to Bath 1693.

XXXIII. *Eliz. Smith* a Leper cover'd with Scales came to Bath, 1693.

XXXIV. *Avery Cook* having lost the use of both Hands by Numness, came to Bath, 1693.

XXXV. *Henry Johnson* a Dane, with old Sores and running Ulcers in the Legs, Hands, and Face, came to Bath in 1693.

XXXVI. *Edw. Baxter* came lame to Bath with Crutches in 1693.

XXXVII. *Rob. Bret* of *Cordenham* in the County of *Cornwall* came to Bath a Cripple, the use of all his Limbs being taken away, went with Crutches, 1693.

XXXVIII. *Sam. Bret* his Brother came to Bath, with a foul Skin, 1693.

XXXIX. *Sarah Meredith* of *Carleen* in an Elephantiasy, came to Bath 1693.

XL. *Howel Morgan Esq;* of the County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*, in a foul Skin with white Scales, came to Bath, 1693.

XLI. *Mr. Tho. Ebarden* near *Maidstone* in *Kent*, in great Weakness of his Limbs came to Bath, 1693.

XLII. *Mr. Tho. Quelfs* of *New Mill* near *Twiford*, with a Tumor on one Knee came to Bath, 1693.

XLIII. *John Marlow* of *St. Catherines* near the Tower of *London*, in Weakness and want of Motion of one Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

XLV.



XLIV. *Ann Marlow* living with the said *John*, in the Head Arch, 1693.

XLV. *Mr. Finch* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, in great Obstructions, came to Bath, 1693.

XLVI. *Capt. Rob. Millington*, *Capt.* of a Troop in the Horse Guards, in a Contraction of the Ham, and Swelling on the Knee, came to Bath, 1693.

XLVII. *Mr. Hall* of *King-street, Bloomsbury*, for want of Motion in one Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

XLVIII. *Sir David Thoers*, Knight and Advocate in *Edenburgh*, with a Weakness in the Instep, and want of Motion, came to Bath, 1693.

XLIX. *Sir David Kenloch* of the same Kingdom Knight, came to Bath, 1693.

L. *The Rev. Mr. Pead* of *Clerkenwell, London*, in the want of Motion in one Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

LI. *Mad. Parnel Wry* near *Oxford*, in a Swelling on the Knee, came to Bath, 1693.

LII. *Mr. Thompson* in the *Pall-Mall, London*, in Cephalick Distempers, came to Bath, 1693.

LIII. *Mr. Harman* near *Norwich*, in a High Scorbutick Distemper and Redness of Face, came to Bath, 1693.

LIV. *Will. York* of *Basset-Down* near *Swindon* in *Wiltshire* Esq; in Distempers of the Stomach and Head, came to Bath, 1693.

LV. *Mr. Rich. Yorath* Chaplain to *Tho. Morgan* of *Tredegar* in *Monmouthshire* Esq; in a Consumptive extenuated Condition, and Scorbutick Atrophy, came to Bath in 1693.

LVI. *Mr. Edward Pierce* an *Irish* Gentleman, in Rheumatick Pains all over his Body, which deprived him

him of the use of his Right Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

LVII. Mr. *Low* Musician in *London*, in the Hypochondriacal Distemper, came to Bath, 1693.

LVIII. Mr. *Reginald Heber* of the Middle Temple, came to Bath, 1693.

LIX. Mr. *Abrah. Correa* of *Dukes-place, London*, in a Scorbutick Rhematism, came to Bath, 1693.

LX. *J. Over* of *Elverton* in the County of *South-ton*, came to Bath Sept. 1693. troubled with Sores, and running Pains in all his Limbs.

LXI. *Daniel Edwell* of *Sedgely* in *Staffordshire* Gentleman, in a violent Dislocation lay the space of three years not able to dress himself, came to Bath, 1693.

LXII. *Hester Browse* of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*, in an Elephantiasy or White scaly Skin, came to Bath in 1692 and 1693.

LXIII. The Lady *Marg. Montgomery* of *Scotland*, benumbed in all her Limbs, came to Bath, 1693.

LXIV. Mr. *Crumpe* at the Half-moon Tavern in the Strand, *London*, troubled with Rheumatick Pains over all the Parts, came to Bath, 1693.

LXV. Sir *Ambrose Philips* Knight, of the Middle Temple, *London*, in a Rheumatism, came to Bath, 1693.

LXVI. Madam *Phillips* of *London*, in a Palfey, and Relaxation of the Muscles of the Throat, came to Bath in 1693.

LXVII. Mr. *Rolstone* of *Topsbam*, lame on both Hands, came to Bath, 1693.

LXVIII. *Lacy Chandler* of *Ushant*, in *Wiltshire*, came to Bath with Crutches very lame in 1693.

LXIX.



LXIX. *Will. Johnson*, a Seaman, not able to lift his Hand to his Head, came to Bath, 1693.

LXX. Captain *Soley* in great Lameness came to Bath, 1693.

LXXI. *Ann Smith* of *Milford* near Bath Lane, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXII. *Eliz. Meseler* of *St. George's Fields, Southwark*, came to Bath, 1693. and left her Crutches.

LXXIII. *Nich. Blanch* in *Wild-street near Wild-house* lame, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXIV. Mr. *Hawkins* Butcher in *Smithfield*, came to Bath, lame, 1693.

LXXV. Mr. *Smith* Gold and Silver Wyer Drawer in *London*, in an ill Disposition of much discolouring the Skin, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXVI. *James Berry* in great Weakness of the Hands, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXVII. *John Rushton* Esq; in a Palsey and want of motion of one Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXVIII. *Tho. Shell* of *Roud* in *Wiltshire*, came lame with Crutches to Bath, 1693.

LXXIX. Mr. *Collins* of *London*, in great Weakness of Limbs, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXX. Madam *Walter* in great Weakness and Pains in all her Limbs, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXI. Mrs. *Mary Cole* of *Ditcheat* in *Somersetshire*, in a general Weakness, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXII. Mr. *Stirrat* a Scotch-man, in a Palsey, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXIII. Mr. *Woodcock* in a High Scorbutick Distemper much discolouring the Skin, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXIV. Madam *Boothby* in *Aldersgate-street* *London*, in a general Weakness, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXV. Mr. *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationer's-Hall*, *London*, in Weakness, and want of Motion of one Arm, came to Bath several Seasons.

LXXXVI. Mr. *Randal Smith*, of *Minshal-Hall* in the County of *Chester*, in a very low extenuated Habit of Body, and in the Jaundice, came to Bath, 1693.

LXXXVII. Mrs. *Cole* of *Barnstaple* in *Devonshire*, in the Spleen, and Scurvy, came to Bath several Seasons.

LXXXVIII. *William Lacy* Esq; late High-Sheriff of *Somersetshire*, in great Weakness of one of his Arms, Hands and Fingers, came to Bath several Seasons.

LXXXIX. A Daughter of Mr. *Jonathan Lovel*, Apothecary in *Ross* in *Herefordshire*, in Lameness and Weakness of one Leg, came to Bath, 1693.

XC. Madam *Barber*, in the Spleen, and inward Obstructions, came to Bath, 1693.

XCI. Major *Ryan* of *Islington* near *London*, came to Bath, 1693.

XCII. Mrs. *Gill*, a Young Gentlewoman of *Cheshire*, lame in one Hand and Arm, came to Bath, 1693.

XCIII. Mrs. *Oates* of *Kingstane* upon *Thames*, in a general Weakness, came to Bath, 1693.

XCIV. Mrs. *Mainwaring* in Obstructions, 1693.

XCV. Mr. *Covert*, in a Palfey of one Side much afflicting the Leg, 1693.

XCVI. Mr. *Higginson* of *West-Chester*, in inward Distempers afflicting the Head and Stomach, 1693.

XCVII.



XCVII. Mrs. *Mary Guest* of *Bath*, in great Weakness and Numness in the lower Limbs, 1693.

XCVIII. *John Glass* Carver in *Bath* in a Sciatica, Nov. 10. 1663.

XCIX. *Edward Busbel*, Alderman and Mayor of *Bath*, in Nephritick Distempers, and Bloody Urine, gave Testimony of Cure, Nov. 22. 1693.

C. *Henry Dunne* of *Milbrook* near *Southampton*, troubled with Scorbutick and Hypochondriacal Melancholy indisposing much the Stomach and Spleen, gave Testimony of Cure, Nov. 29. 1693.

By the use of the King's, Queen's, and Cross Baths, Drinking the Waters, Pumping, and laying the Scum on the Parts affected, were all perfectly cured.

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Since the Former.

*Edward Wasbbeare* of *London*, fixty two years of Age, came to *Bath* in *April*, 1688. lame on both Sides for near three years, came without Crutches, creeping on his Hands and Knees, and having the Benefit of *Bellor's* Hospital there, used the Hot and other Baths six weeks, drank the Waters and pumped in the Bath, and mended so far on the place, as in seven weeks time to go upon Crutches, and before he went away hung up his Crutches, and could go only by the help of a Staff, and ten weeks after leaving the Bath, perfectly recover'd. I saw him strong, erect, and sound in *London*, Mar. 3. 1694. at which time he gave testimony of Cure.

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**I** Have liv'd to see the ancient Custom of Bathing reviv'd, and more than double the Number of Persons who have Bath'd in this, than any preceding Years, and many extraordinary Cures made in *Scrophulous, Rheumatick, Paralitick, and Cutaneous* Diseases, by Bathing in the King's and Queen's Bath, when all other Medicines were try'd in vain.

There is no need to enumerate more Cures, since the foremention'd give Particulars of almost all *Chronical* Diseases which have been cur'd chiefly by Bathing, and Pumping.

And the Reader is desir'd to take notice, that it's needless to observe Seasons; for tho' Physicians have nam'd Spring and Autumn, yet Cures are made daily, by Drinking the Water at the Fountain, and by Bathing any time in the Year. Certainly Wet and Stormy Weather is the worst for either; yet this last *September*, and *October*, when it Rain'd almost every Day, vast Numbers were cur'd in these Months by Drinking and Bathing.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Orange*, after he had consulted some of the best Physicians in *England*, and taken Medicines a long time in vain, came to Bath in Winter extreme weak, and in a short time was perfectly recover'd by Drinking the Water at the Fountain.

In



In Memoriam  
Sanitatis  
Principi Auriaco  
Aquarum Thermalium Potu  
Favente Deo.  
Ovante Britannia.  
Feliciter Restitutæ.  
A: D:  
1734.  
Orange Grove.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia*, by frequenting the Bath, and drinking the Water at the Fountain with good Success, has given it an immortal Character, and Persons of Quality as well as others have follow'd so noble a Pattern to such a Degree, and Numbers so increas'd, that more Conveniences ought to be made there with Expedition.

As to what Quantity of Water ought to be drank cannot be determin'd: But Custom should be a Rule in Some: For if a Person has been us'd to drink a large Quantity, if an Abatement be made immediately, it may be of ill Consequence. Patients formerly drank a Gallon of Mineral Waters in a day, but now two or three Pints is thought enough, nevertheless more may be drank in a Warm and Dry Season, than in a cold and moist. I allow my Patients always to drink at Meals a third Part, if not half so much, good Wine in a day as they have drank Water.

I con-

I conclude with a short Account of the Elements.

**T**HE Sun is the Cause of Heat in all Places. Subterraneous Fermentations, all Actions in the Air, and Re-actions are continu'd by his Power; the most solid Bodies are perforated by his Force with Saline, Sulphureous, and Fiery Darts. Animals, and Vegetables owe their Lives to its divine Blessing. The Sun like all other Creatures has heterogeneous, and fæculent Parts; by Attraction the essential Parts of all animate and inanimate Beings are made Volatile, the pure and more refin'd may be instrumental to continue an everlasting Flame, and if every thing be produc'd from its own Species, as I firmly believe it is, and that Fire, by consuming, or incinerating, or fluxing, only changes the Form. Matter will be the same in a general Conflagration, and a continual Supply of burning, mineral, vegetable, and sulphureous Principles never wanting.

We can and do daily use the Ashes of Animals, and Vegetables with better Success after Burning, than we could before, not only the Virtue, but the Colour of the Plant is preserv'd after Incineration.

### Of Air.

**A**IR is a large Composition of Millions of living Insects, Aromatick substantial Odours from Plants, the Volatile Parts of all Minerals, and Effluvia's of Animals. The Sun refines the Air, and prevents



vents Diseases from fætid, and poisonous Excrements and Lakes, and corrupts the Crudities and vitious Quality of them.

The Fire in *Italy* makes the Air so fine, that amongst a hundred thousand Persons, in Winter-season, I have not heard one Person Cough.

In the Hot Months I have plac'd my self conveniently in the Night with great pleasure to see the Flashes of Fire pass from the Alps towards *Naples*, and repass in a regular Manner, as Lightning without Thunder; and no doubt but there is a regular Oeconomy in the Air, tho' past our finding out.

There is an *Ignis Lambens* sometimes in our Country, that will remain in small Particles on Cloaths, Horse-hair, &c. without Burning. I saw it twice in Company with others, which Observation Mr. *Morton* receiv'd from us, as you may see in his History of *Northamptonshire*.

The Air in *Great Britain* (like Water) is purest at a distance from the Sea, and in an open Country; such as *Northamptonshire*, *Hertford*, *Oxon*, and *Nottinghamshire*, &c.

### Of Rivers.

THE *Rhine* is a pleasant River, well stor'd with Fish of a good Colour and Taste. I sail'd on it many Days, and had good Wine, and clean Lodging at Night. It is a rapid Stream, and clear; the Springs and Wells near it are most of them good Water.

The *Danube*. I sail'd from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* down the *Danube*: at *Ratisbon* Cautions are given and

and Names of Places where it may be very dangerous to drink the Waters; the River it self, nearest to the Mountains, is not a potable Water. The Fish are in many Places in this River of an ill Colour and Taste.

The Rivers in *Great Britain*, where Trout delight to live in, are always fine.

I have visited all the best Counties here, and seen their Springs, Wells, Rivers, and Lakes. To give a particular Account of All, would make this Treatise too voluminous.

The New River that serves *London* is one of the best.

At *Ashwell* in *Hertfordshire*, and at *Bibery* in *Oxfordshire* are strong fine Springs, both in a short Current turn Water-Mills.

All Springs, Rivers, Wells, and Ponds, that are in a Country, near White-Stone and Chalk, are far better than those that are near Red-Stone; and in a Sandy Country better than either. Water for constant use should be at a distance from Metals.

### Of Metals.

Gold, Silver, Iron, and Lead, &c. are reckon'd perfect Minerals: Nitre, Sulphur, Allom, and such like, imperfect. This is certain, that the latter are thought to cure more Diseases than the former, and a perfect Stone cannot be made by them without an Heterogeneous Addition.



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## First Volume.

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## Second Volume

1. The first Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The second Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The third Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The fourth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The fifth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The sixth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The seventh Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The eighth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The tenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The eleventh Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The thirteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The fourteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
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The fifteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The sixteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The seventeenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The eighteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The nineteenth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.  
The twentieth Rain Water, from the same Mountain, was  
collected, and found to be of the same quality.